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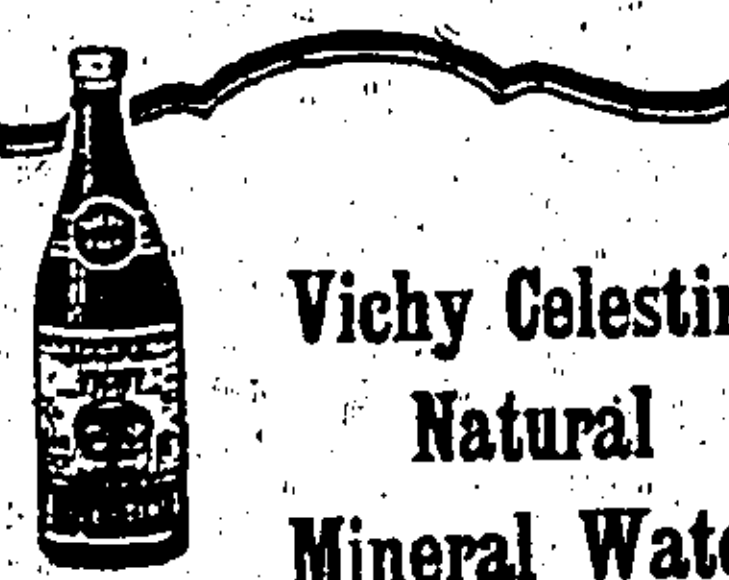
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HONG KONG VOLUNTEER DEFENCE CORPS.

[ORDERS BY LT.-COL. L. G. BIRD, D.S.O.,
COMMANDANT.]

No. 343.

1.—Corps Band.

The Band will parade at full
strength on Tuesday, August 21st,
and Friday, August 24th. Proba-
tioners will continue tuition under
private arrangements with Corps
Bandmaster A. J. M. Rodriguez.

2.—The Battery.

All ranks are reminded that the
Training Season starts on Friday,
August 31st, at 5.25 p.m. and will
be followed at 6 p.m. by the General
Meeting. Every member is particu-
larly requested to attend.

Musketry Part II. will be fired at
Stonecutters on Sunday, September
2nd, 1928. It is hoped as many as
possible will fire on this occasion.
Range Officer: Capt. T. Addis
Martin.

3.—Mounted Infantry Company.

Friday, August 17th: Parade at
5.30 p.m. at Volunteer Headquarters
for Machine Gun practice on the
Kennedy Road Range. Sergt. Potts
Section only.

Sunday, August 19th: Field Day
in accordance with instructions
issued separately.

Tuesday, August 21st: Parade at
Stables at 5.45 p.m. for work with
pack animals.

Friday, August 24th: Parade at
5.30 p.m. at Volunteer Headquarters
for Machine Gun Instruction. Sergt.
Watson's Section only.

4.—Armoured Car Company.

Car Section—Fridays, August
17th and 24th, 1928: Parade at
Volunteer Headquarters at 5.30
for lecture on Car Mechanism.

Monday, August 20th: Parade at
Volunteer Headquarters at 5.30 p.m.
for Machine Gun Instruction. Dress:
Muti.

Motor Cycle Section—Monday,
August 20th and Friday, August
24th: Parade at Volunteer Head-
quarters at 5.30 p.m. for Vickers
Machine Gun Training. Dress:
Muti.

Tuesday, August 21st: Parade at
Volunteer Headquarters with Motor
Cycles at 5.30 p.m. for "Tattoo"
practice. Attendance of every mem-
ber is essential. Dress: Muti.

Sunday, September 2nd: The post-
poned tactical scheme will be held
in the New Territories. Parade at
Kowloon Railway Station at 10 a.m.
Special lighter will leave Hong
Kong at 9.30 a.m.

Dress: Uniform, shorts, putties,
hosetops, belts, helmets will be
worn.

5.—Machine Gun Company.

Parades and N.C.O.'s classes for
this month will be held on Fridays,
August 17th, 24th and 31st, at 5.30
p.m. at Volunteer Headquarters.
Dress: Muti as usual.

The Machine Gun Company
Dinner will be held at Volunteer
Headquarters at 8 p.m. on Friday,
September 14th. All ranks of the
Company are asked to keep that
date free.

6.—Scottish Company.

Vickers Gun Class of Instruction
will be held at Corps Headquarters
at 6 p.m. on Monday, August 20th,
1928.

Training Season, 1928/1929.—
Members of the Company are
kindly requested to take particular
note that Company Parades will
commence on Thursday, September
6th, and be continued thereafter
every Thursday—details later.

Parades from commencement to
Camp will be confined to training
in Vicker's Gun and in order that
the Company may figure prominently
in efficiency in use of this weapon
regular attendance, is necessary for
formation and training of sub-
sections in the handling of the Gun.

7.—Strength.

The following recruits are taken
on the strength and posted as under:—

No. 1360 Pte. B. A. Bates, No. 2
Platoon, from August 10th,
1928.

No. 1361 Bandsman F. J. Noronha,
Corps Band, from August
10th, 1928.

No. 1362 Pte. G. A. V. Hall, No.
2 Platoon, from August 14th,
1928.

No. 1363 Gnr. B. P. Massey, The
Battery, from August 14th,
1928.

No. 1364 Pte. T. A. Leonard, No.
2 Platoon, from August 14th,
1928.

9.—Struck Off The Strength.

Having left the Colony:—
No. 538 L/Cpl. J. B. Milne, M.L.
Company, as from July 5th,
1928.

No. 680 Pte. J. L. McKellar, No.
7 Platoon, as from July 5th,
1928.

Having completed three years'
service and claimed their discharge:
No. 970 Signaller Lam Kai Chi,
Signals, as from July 21st,
1928.

No. 124 Sergt. C. Young, No. 5
Platoon, as from July 17th,
1928.

No. 640 Pte. J. M. Norrie, No. 7
Platoon, as from June 27th,
1928.

No. 852 Spr. J. H. Shaw, En-
gineer Company, as from June
29th, 1928.

R. A. WILSON MURRAY, Major,
Adjutant, H.K.V.D.C.
Hong Kong, August 17th, 1928.

BANDIT CHASED 70 MILES.

DASH THROUGH POLICE
BARRIERS.

SUSSEX FLYING SQUADS
OUTPACED.

Motor-bandits in a car stolen from
Poplar, E., after carrying out a
smash-and-grab raid in Littlehampton,
Sussex, evaded the whole of the
Surrey and West Sussex police,
with whom the Flying Squad from
Scotland Yard were co-operating,
in a thrilling 70 miles dash early
yesterday morning, says the *Daily
Mail* of July 25th.

They would have been captured
if the police had had an effective
system of road barriers. As long
ago as November, 1925, Sir Re-
gnald Clarke, Commissioner of
Police at Calcutta from 1915 to
1922, suggested in *The Daily Mail*
that a light iron barrier passed
across main roads, easily dropped
or raised by hand, guarded and
lighted by night, would form an
effective check against motor-
bandits. Car-stealing in Calcutta,
he said, was stopped by such bar-
riers, which were quite cheap to
install. Several experiments have
since been made by the police, but
nothing effective has been done.

The thieves, believed to be two
London men, smashed the window
of a jeweller's shop in Beach-road,
Littlehampton, shortly after 1 a.m.,
and escaped with jewellery valued
at £10. The noise of the breaking
glass aroused a man named Faulk-
ner, living on the other side of the
road. He saw two men jump into
a motor-car and dash away.

Eight Barriers.

The Littlehampton police were
informed and they gave the alarm
throughout the whole of Surrey and
West Sussex. Sixty policemen were
called out and barriers were thrown
up at eight points, cutting off the
roads to London.

Members of the West Sussex
flying squad set forth in cars from
Horsham, Worthing and Chichester.

Meanwhile the London flying
squad was warned, and fast cars
were sent out in an attempt to
intercept the thieves. The motor-
bandits travelling at 80 miles an
hour dashed from Littlehampton by
a circular route to Arundel, making
for the London road.

At the bridge over the Arun two
police constables, waited in an at-
tempt to stop them, but the car
dashed straight at them, and one
constable had to leap on to the
parapet of the bridge to avoid being
run down.

Front Wings Crumpled.

Barriers had been erected at
Pulborough, Dorking, Reigate, and
Horsham. Horsham was skirted,
but the car travelling at terrific
speed dashed through the other
barriers. The Dorking obstruction
had been built of wheel-barrows,
poles and chains across a narrow
section of the road. The car charged
this one about 4 a.m., and
scattered the poles and chains, and
sent the wheel-barrows 25 yards
along the road.

The force of the impact threw the
car temporarily out of control,
but with its front wings crumpled
it continued its dash towards Lon-
don at the same high speed.

As the car approached Dorking,
police officers from Epsom tried to
intercept the thieves on motor-
cycles, but they failed to catch
them.

The bandits' car was eventually
abandoned outside the Hop Ex-
change, Southwark, S.E.

NEW MARRIAGE PROBLEMS.

LORD ULLSWATER ON
WIDOWS' RIGHTS.

THE ARCHBISHOP'S DOUBTS.

The House of Commons, which
after all is still mainly masculine,
has been taking the advice given
by Mr. Weller sen. to beware of
widows. The result was a Bill
legalising the marriage of a
widower with his aunt or niece by
marriage.

When Lord Wrexall asked the
House of Lords to pass the second
reading, Viscount Ullswater asked:
What about widows? If a widower
can marry his aunt or niece by
marriage why not allow a widow
to marry her uncle or nephew by
marriage? Is it supposed that a
widow does not want to marry
again? My experience is just the
reverse.

Lord Wrexall could only plead
that as the House of Commons had
made no provision for widows
neither could he, but it seems prob-
able that Lord Ullswater will seek
a more chivalrous reputation for
the peers by moving an amendment
when the committee stage of the
Bill is reached in the House of
Lords.

Sir Arthur Shirley Benn (Con.,
Plymouth) who introduced the Bill
in the House of Commons, Lord
Wrexall, and Lord Ullswater are
all married. Lord Wrexall, in-
deed, has been married twice.

In 1907 an Act of Parliament
was passed legalising a widow's
marriage with his deceased wife's
sister, but it was not until 1921
that another Act legalised a
widow's marriage with her de-
ceased husband's brother, and the same
Act also permitted a man to marry
his deceased brother's widow.

The present Bill, described by
Lord Wrexall as the logical de-
velopment of these Acts, proposes
that a man may be allowed to
marry:

His deceased wife's brother's
daughter.

His deceased wife's sister's
daughter.

His father's deceased brother's
widow.

His mother's deceased brother's
widow.

His deceased wife's father's
sister.

His deceased wife's mother's
sister.

His brother's deceased son's
widow.

His sister's deceased son's
widow.

Archbishop's Doubt.

The Archbishop of Canterbury
expressed great doubt in the House
of Lords of the wisdom of the
changes, and intimated on behalf
of the Church that he would pro-
pose amendments later. There had
been no great public demand for
the Bill, he said.

It is not the sort of thing for
which you get large and enthusias-
tic public meetings, retorted Lord
Russell, the Socialist. Men who
have married their nieces and
aunts by marriage and are now
technically living in sin do not
want to come forward and make a
public appeal for the matter to be
set right.

The second reading was agreed to
without a division.

HOUSE-TO-HOUSE SHARE TOUTING.

SIR H. DICKENS ON A CRUEL
FRAUD.

Sentence of 12 months' hard
labour was passed at the Old
Bailey on Dore Isadore Baumgart,
aged 24, a traveller, for conspiring
to defraud Mrs. Isabella Caroline
Heath, a widow.

Mr. H. D. Rooms, for the pro-
secution, said that Mrs. Heath had
been induced to part with her
securities to Baumgart and another
man named Watkins, or Pearls-
weig, who had absconded, in ex-
change for worthless share certifi-
cates.

Mr. J. D. Cassels, K.C., for the
defence, said that the solicitors for
the defendant had been in com-
munication with the solicitors for
Pearlsweig to see whether Pearls-
weig, who was secure in his retreat
in France and who had the whole
of the proceeds, was ready to do
anything by way of restitution.

A prolonged correspondence
finished by Pearlsweig stating that
he would not be prepared to do
anything unless assured that he
would not be prosecuted. Under
those circumstances nothing could
be done. Baumgart had no money
and it was impossible for any
restitution to be made now.

Sir Henry Dickens, the Common
Serjeant, said this case arose through
the medium of touting, in shares
from house to house, which is very
dangerous and highly to be de-
precated. This is a cruel, persistent
course of fraud by getting hold of
people who have good securities
and getting them to part with their
investments, and in exchange giv-
ing them worthless shares. This
poor unfortunate woman has been
swindled out of £2,500.

DO FILMS CAUSE CRIME?

COUNSEL'S QUESTION IN
MURDER TRIAL.

WOMAN'S BODY FOUND IN
SACK.

DUBLIN, July 24th.

A remarkable story was unfolded
at the Central Criminal Court,
Dublin, when Gerald Toal, aged 30,
was charged with the murder of
Mary Callan, aged 35, near Dun-
dalk, Co. Louth. Toal, who is
small of stature and looks no more
than 18, pleaded not guilty.

Mr. Carrigan, K.C., for the
State, said that Toal and Mary
Callan were employed by Father
McKeone, the parish priest of
Faughart, near Dundalk. Mary
Callan disappeared on May 16th
last year, but it was only in May
of this year that really active steps
were taken to trace her. Her de-
composed body and her clothing
were found in a sack in a quarry.
The arms, legs, and feet were
severed.

Youth And Crime.

Toal, he submitted, was the last
person to see her alone. He
added:

The youth of the prisoner is
not a proof that such crimes can-
not be committed nowadays.

Some would say that fortune-
telling the experience that young
people had now was not posses-
sed by their fathers. The youth
of the present day could see the
details of crimes of all sorts—
political, domestic, and what the
French would call crimes of
passion in the cinema theatres.
All that has to be taken into
account by a jury of to-day.

The theory of the prosecution, he
continued, was that on May 16th
Toal took an opportunity of mur-
dering the woman, with whom he
was not on friendly terms. He
went on:

The murderer of Mary Callan
murdered her while she was at
her wash tub.

A Choking Trick.

We know from a companion of
his that Toal boasted that he
could choke a person without
leaving a mark. The trick was
to allow Toal to put his arm
around your neck, and having it
tightly under your arm he ex-
plained that if he gave an out-
ward pull to the chin he could
dislocate the neck.

The man who lent him self to
Toal to be shown how it could be
done suffered from a strained
neck. A further straining of the
muscles of the neck would have
caused death.

Dealing with the dismembering
of the body, Mr. Carrigan said
that Toal was for some time in an
institution near Dublin and while
there was employed in the butcher-
ing department.

The hearing was adjourned.

U.S. WOMEN AT OXFORD.

"OLD-TIMER" WHO HAS
PAID NINE VISITS.

MANY INTERESTING TYPES.

Oxford, July 25th.

Three hundred American women
teachers have assembled at Oxford
for the annual conference organised
by the four women's colleges,
Somerville, St. Hugh's, Lady Mar-
garet Hall, and St. Hilda's. They
have come to study the birth and
growth of sociology, foreign policy,
the religious movement at Oxford,
the development of women's educa-
tion, the scientific outlook, and the
value of economic theory.

Many types are represented.
There is the obvious tourist who
dashes about Oxford with a huge
camera slung over her shoulder and
a selection of guide books gripped
tightly in her hand; the sports
girl, who spends all her spare time
on the river or playing tennis; and
the old-timer, who knows more
about Oxford than the inhabitants
of the city themselves.

"You can't tell me anything
about Oxford," said one United
States woman student in an inter-
view. "This is the ninth time I've
crossed over here, and I guess I
know all there is to be known
about your colleges and halls."

"A Very Nice Place!"

The majority of the students are
highly pleased with their stay
here. "It is a very nice place,"
a pretty dark-haired girl from New
York told me. "Of course, it is
quite different from our American
universities. There we are only
required to go to the courses
for which we have registered, and
they are purely optional. I think
university life here must be much
freer than in the United States.
Everybody seems so jolly and so
ready to please."

(Continued at foot of next column.)

HONG KONG STOCK EXCHANGE.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

August 16th, 1928.

R.K. Banks	.....\$1,280 buy, 1,080 ea.
Do.	.....\$1,394 nom.
Chartered Banks	.....\$234 buy
Mercantile Banks, A. & S.	.....\$28 nom.
Do.	.....\$144 nom.
P. & O. Banks	.....\$77 nom.
East Asia Bank	.....\$77 buy
Canton Insurance	.....\$383 nom.
Union Insurance	.....\$332 buy
North China Ins.	.....\$146 buy
Yangtze Insurance	.....\$450 nom.
China Underwriters	.....\$21 buy
China Fire Insurance	.....\$250 buy
Hong Kong Fire Ins.	.....\$270 buy
Do.	.....\$270 nom.
H.K. Steamboats	.....\$270 buy
H.K. Tugs	.....\$270 buy
Lido-Chinese (First)	.....\$270 buy
Do. (Dist.)	.....\$270 nom.
Shell Transport	.....\$105/- buy
Waterworks	.....\$204 buy
Benguet	.....\$21 buy
Kailan Mining Assn.	.....\$6/- sel.
Langkat (combined)	.....\$11 sel.
Do. (single)	.....\$11 sel.
Shan. Exploration	.....\$11 sel.
Shanghai Loans	.....\$11 sel.
Do.	.....\$11 sel.
Tromps Mines	.....\$11 sel.
H.K. & K. Wharves	.....\$133 buy, 135 sel.
H.K. & W. Docks	.....\$43 sel.
China Provident	.....\$450 buy, 4 sel.
Hongkong	.....\$168 nom.
New Engineering	.....\$168 nom.
Shanghai Docks	.....\$168 nom.
Two Cottons	.....\$168 buy
Oriental Cottons	.....\$168 buy
Shan. Cottons (old)	.....\$168 buy
Do. (new)	.....\$168 buy
H.K. & S. Hotels	.....\$168 buy
H.K. Lands	.....\$168 buy, 67 sel.
Shanghai Lands	.....\$168 buy
Humphreys Estates	.....\$168 buy
H.K. Tramways	.....\$168 buy, 67 sel.
Peak Tram (old)	.....\$168 buy
Do. (new)	.....\$168 buy
Star Ferry	.....\$168 buy
China Light (old)	.....\$168 buy
Do. (new)	.....\$168 buy
Do. (1928 issue)	.....\$168 buy
H.K. Electric (old)	.....\$168 buy
Do. (new)	.....\$168 buy
Macao Electric	.....\$168 buy
Telephones	.....\$168 buy
China Bus	.....\$168 buy
Singapore Tramways	.....\$168 buy
Do. (First)	.....\$168 buy
China Sugars	.....\$168 buy
Malayan Sugars	.....\$168 buy
Canton Loos	.....\$168 buy
Cementa (combined)\$168 buy, 940 sel.
Do. (old)\$168 sel.
Do. (new)\$168 sel.
H.K. Ropes (old)\$168 low.
Do. (new)



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The Vitamin Milk-Food

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SWEDEN UNDER SOCIALISM.

IMPRESSIONS OF A RESIDENT.

THE WHOLE RACE BEING STANDARDISED.

A DULL UTOPIA.

[By DOUGLAS GOLDRING.]

The rapid strides which Sweden has made since the beginning of the present century, not only in wealth and prosperity but also in the general estimation of her European neighbours, have had the effect of focussing attention on a country of which curiously little was heard in England before the war.

In the past few years, however, thanks partly to the activities of the Anglo-Swedish society and partly to the action of the Socialist Government which has been in power for about a decade, there has been quite a boom in Sweden, so far as England is concerned. The country has come, more than ever before, into the journalistic limelight. Much has appeared in the English "Press" about Swedish architecture, Swedish sculpture, Swedish education, the "Bratt System," Swedish gymnastics, massage, matches, milk-separators, hard-bread, ball-bearings, and even, thanks to Strindberg and Mr. G. B. Shaw, Swedish literature. The tourist traffic between the two countries, despite the difficulties in the way, has lately shown a considerable increase; and Stockholm at least is now generally recognised to be one of the sights of Europe, which no one who can afford to visit it should miss.

Stockholm is indeed an enchanting city, but just as "New York is not America," so Stockholm is not Sweden. In the "Venice of the North" is collected most of the art and culture and the best of the social and intellectual life of Sweden, and it is there, and in some of the unspoiled country districts, that she shows to the foreign visitor all the most attractive aspects of her national character. But there is all the difference in the world between the capital, with its comparative ease and gaiety and its aristocratic and artistic leven, and the industrial towns of the provinces, with their old-fashioned petit-bourgeois outlook, and their atmosphere of strenuous and formal gloom.

Cleanliness And Dullness.

It was not in Stockholm, but in a large industrial town and seaport in the South of Sweden, that for over two years I had the interesting experience of watching Swedish Socialism in action. When I first arrived there, in February, 1925, to take up my duties as English Lektor in a newly-founded "University College of Commerce" (Handelshögskola), I was struck at once by the remarkable cleanliness and orderliness of the place. There was no sign either of poverty or of ostentatious wealth. Everybody, the working classes especially, looked well-fed, well-dressed and prosperous. The whole town was indeed so trim, so formal, so well-run as to be scarcely human. And if the truth must be owned, I soon found it dull to desperation. Once, to a Swedish lady of my acquaintance, I bewailed the fact that no one seemed to keep a cat. She looked at me gravely for a while, and then observed: "Oh, but, you see, we haven't any mice."

After a time I came almost to believe that the Socialists had succeeded in establishing in Sweden the rule of Pure Reason, so easy was it to divine, behind each regulation, the solid, brass-bound Theory out of which it sprang. The worst of Pure Reason, however, when applied to the government of human beings, is that it tends to multiply restrictions on liberty and necessities endless "control." As a Swedish friend remarked to me, "the trouble with this country, under the present Government, is that everybody is busy controlling everyone else." A kind of baffling, unceasing "control" seemed even to be exercised over the very minds of most of the young men and women with whom I came in contact. One got to feel that all their likes and dislikes, all their opinions and ideas, had been dictated to them from some standardised book of rules, and accepted without question. "You must have pork and

beans on Thursday. "Why must you?" "Why, because you must." Rightly or wrongly, I came to attribute this flattening out of the individuality to Swedish methods of education.

The Cult Of Education.

The Swedes have for generations made a fetish of education. Vast sums of public money are annually spent on it, and prodigious private benefactions have multiplied educational institutions throughout the country. It is the aim of the present Government to raise the Swedish people, *en masse*, by means of intensive education, to the highest level attained by any nation in the world. But education, in their view, must be strictly controlled, standardised, and utilitarian. Private schools, if not suppressed, are not encouraged; and it is said to be the desire of the Socialists to force all Swedish children, of all classes, to receive their primary teaching at the State schools, where, of course, they are all shaped in the same mould. The most striking result of Sweden's efforts in public education has been an enormous "levelling-up" of the masses to a lower middle-class standard. Simultaneously there has gone on an insufficiently-noted levelling down of the classes to the same standard. The whole Swedish race, in a word, is in danger of becoming standardised.

Position Of The Middle Class.

This extraordinary inflation of the Swedish middle-class, which has taken place in recent years, has produced a state of things which can hardly satisfy anyone but the statisticians. While the professions in Sweden are hopelessly overcrowded, and highly-skilled engineers, doctors, gymnasts, and even clerks and stenographers find it increasingly difficult to earn a bare living in their own country, the artisan class has grown by comparison more and more privileged. The workmen have powerful unions, and are protected by laws which ensure them decent housing accommodation, sick-pay, and provision for old age. Their hours of work and rates of pay are regulated, and are in most cases better than those of the unfortunate middle-class employees, whose ranks the "levelling-up" process is continuously swelling. The clerk, the shop-assistant, the stenographer, and the young professional men and women must get along as best they can. They have no protection, and owing to the extreme difficulty of finding employment they are generally thankful to work like slaves for a mere pittance. Sweating, of a kind which in England would cause an outburst of public indignation, is all too common where the highly-trained middle-class workers are concerned, and appears to arouse no protest.

An Interesting Experiment.

To-day Sweden is in the midst of a highly-interesting experiment, the results of which will not be known for at least a generation. Can a whole people be "levelled-up" by legislation, by "control," by intensive utilitarian education, and by the stern application of Pure Reason? And is it practicable or desirable that they should be so levelled? It remains to be seen. Certainly the country has made amazing progress in material things, in a very short period. The Swedes are a splendid race, ambitious and determined, full of courage and tenacity, and there is no knowing what, in time, they may not accomplish. Perhaps, with the growth of prosperity, they may have leisure to give of the humanities to the arts and graces of social life, and may even learn to indulge such pleasant follies as keeping cats for their own amusement instead of for the extinction of mice. At present, to a Western European, the industrial towns in the Swedish Provinces seem in a rather cheerless transition state, overmuch dominated by Professor No-Joy and the Ghost of Standardisation. "You must have pork and

SURVEYING B.N. BORNEO.

SCHEME IN CHARTERED TERRITORY.

A BIG ADVENTURE IN WILD COUNTRY.

An interesting account of a scheme for a complete survey of British North Borneo was given in the *B.N.B. Herald*, which states that last year the Court of Directors decided to carry out during the years 1928-32 a major trigonometrical survey of North Borneo. This is interesting in that Borneo is, we think we are correct in stating, one of the few countries of which no such survey exists and of which therefore no really accurate map is extant. Our neighbour, Sarawak, during 1926 was surveyed by aerial photography, which is now becoming an increasingly popular method, especially in tropical countries, which are covered to a great extent by heavy forest. The survey, we understand, was a complete success—the sources of rivers as yet unexplored, and large tracks of unknown territory being accurately mapped out. Negotiations were carried out with the company in question for a similar survey of North Borneo, but the expense proved too great and the project was shelved. There is no doubt that an accurate triangulation of the country is badly needed; minor triangulations covering about 500 square miles have been carried out on this coast and at other places in the State to enable estates and roads, etc., to be surveyed and connected up and accurate locality plans made but it is a well-known axiom in surveying never to work from the part to the whole, but always from the whole to the part.

"Triangles 20-50 Miles Long."

A main net-work of triangles, whose legs may vary from 20-50 miles in length must first be run over the whole country and major trigonometrical stations accurately fixed, after which secondary triangulation and the use of the plane-table will enable topographical details to be filled in. The only maps of North Borneo now to be had are to a great extent based, except in the coastal regions, on the efforts of District Officers, who have completed during their travels rough maps of their districts by means of a compass.

The first essential for this survey will be a suitable base of sufficient length, which will have to be of several miles probably about 3 or 4. We understand that Mr. T. J. H. Speedy, the Chief Surveyor, has been looking for such a stretch of flat land in the neighbourhood of Tenom, but has not yet been successful. We would have thought that somewhere in the region of Keningau, or the Sook valley, would have provided a sufficiently long stretch of the requisite flat land, but no doubt technical considerations have entered into the choice of Tenom for the base-site. This base for the existing triangulation on this coast is at Papar and is 2 miles long.

Hills And Jungles.

No light undertaking confronts the man, who is about to take the task of mapping Borneo's hills and jungles. It will mean many months of jungle work in all weathers, camping in native houses or in least shelters or tents, as the survey proceeds further into the forests of the far interior; climbing the highest hills to erect beacons and take theodolite angles; cutting rentises and clearing the trees around to obtain clear views. Neither will the cost be light. Surveys of this nature are always expensive to carry out, but doubly so in a country such as this, where communications are difficult, and where the hilly forest clad nature of the terrain will necessitate big gangs of coolies for rentising and clearing. We have no doubt that the Survey Department will carry the work through with thoroughness and efficiency and that the means will be justified by the results, which will be apparent in more accurate plans and maps and the greater ease with which local surveys will be able to be carried out.

POLICEMEN'S SICKNESS.

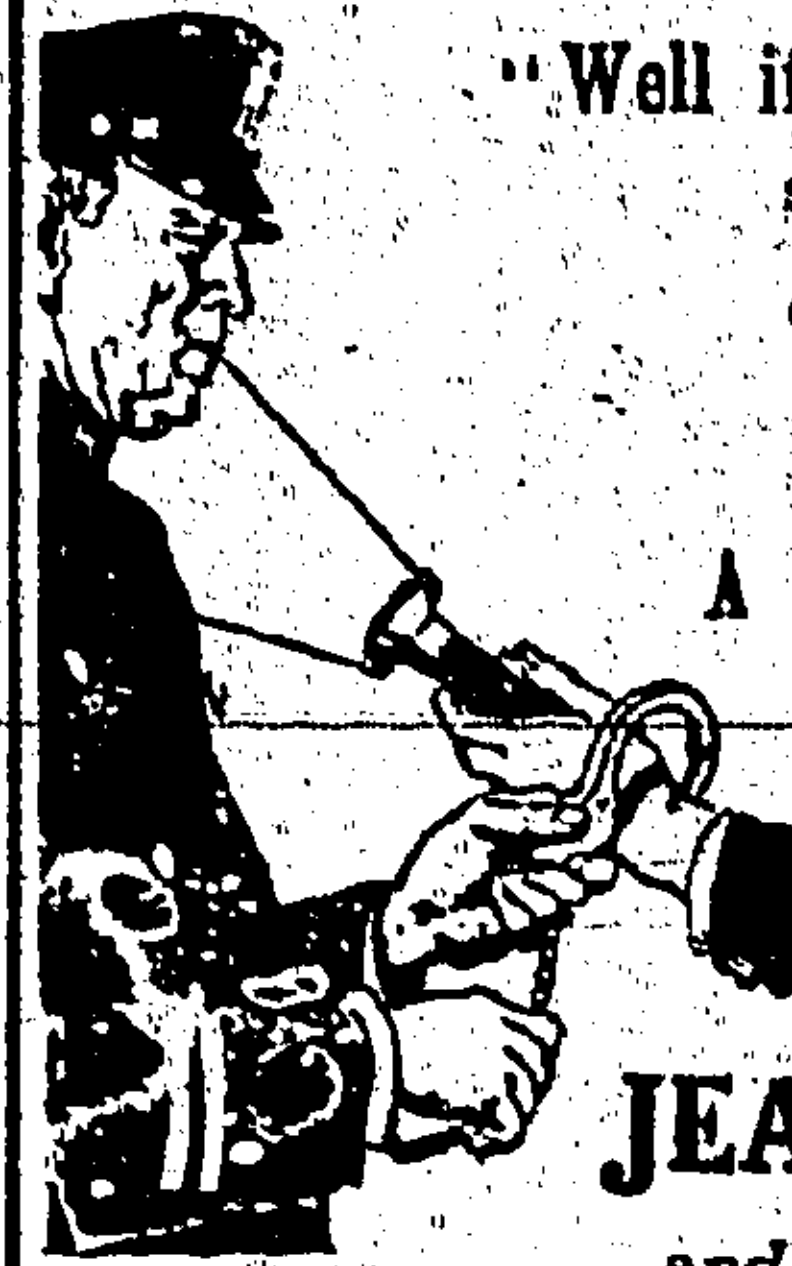
MANY METROPOLITAN OFFICERS ILL.

The mystery disease which attacked 50 Bow Street police officers has spread to the Paddington district, says a Home paper. Three young officers from Notting Hill section of this area were suddenly taken ill. They were sent to St. Thomas's Hospital, where the resident surgeon came to the conclusion that one at least was suffering from a form of food poisoning. At that time 40 of the Bow Street officers were still ill. After analysis of the food supplied in the station canteen it was found that the cause of the sickness was the food.

"Well if it isn't the Deacon!"

said Officer Flynn as a man slipped quietly out of a window into the street—the end of an evening of ghosts—spooks—nightmare horrors—chills—and LAUGHS

A Melodramatic Mystery



JEAN HERSHOLT
and 'ALICE JOYCE in

13 WASHINGTON SQUARE

With **GEORGE LEWIS AND ZASU PITTS**

AT THE **QUEEN'S** TO-DAY & TO-MORROW
At 2.30, 5.10, 7.15 & 9.20.

The Funniest Family in the Films!



W.C. FIELDS in
IN "THE POTTERS"

AT THE **WORLD** TO-DAY & TO-MORROW
Orchestra 5.15 & 9.20. Interpreter 2.30 & 7.15.

A STRANGE drama of destiny and the astonishing part played by two crooked coins in the lives of three people!

GOD GAVE ME 20 CENTS



AT THE **STAR** TO-DAY & TO-MORROW
Continuous 2.30 to 11.15.

ROEDEAN SCHOOL.

THE LAWRENCE SCIENCE BUILDING, OPENED.

BRIGHTON.

At the famous School for Girls at Roedean, Brighton, there was opened last month a new science building which has been erected to commemorate the great work of the Founders, the Misses Lawrence.

Sir Charles Sargant (formerly Lord Justice Sargant), who presided, said that the Misses Lawrence, by their sagacity, their provision, and their strenuous individual work, had brought the school to the degree of success and fame which it had now reached.

"For some thirty-eight years," he added, "they devoted the whole of their energy to this school, and I can hardly imagine a better result of their life's work than this." Sir William Bragg, President-Elect of the British Association, opened the building, and spoke on the place of science in human life. Science and humanity, he said, were companions. Continued scientific discovery had affected the habits and industries of men to such an extent that if all scientific discoveries were withdrawn tomorrow the greater part of the English population would perish miserably. He trusted that in the Science School, which he admired as an instance of the affection of old students for the school and for those who made it famous, they would realize that they were developing their part of the spirit which made England what it was to-day. Subsequently a tablet of commemoration was unveiled in the entrance hall by the Hon. Mrs. Home-Peel, President of the Old Roedeanian Association.

QUEEN'S THEATRE

Additional Attraction

Nightly at 8.20

COMMENCING

SUNDAY, AUGUST 19th

RETURN ENGAGEMENT

OF

FAMOUS JUVENILE DANCERS

MISS

CHERIE VALENTINE

AND

MISS

TOMASITA BIRDWELL

In a series of

MODERN AND ECCENTRIC DANCES

Usual Prices—Advance Booking
Now Open at Queen's.

After the building had been inspected by the large company, a portrait was unveiled in the school hall of Miss Dorothy Lawrence, painted by Mr. Hugh Riviere, and presented by old girls and other friends of No. 1 House. Among those present were the two surviving Misses Lawrence and their brother, Lord Justice Lawrence.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

K SHOES

In the
new
plus
fittings3 fitting heel with 4 fitting
toes.They fit closely at the ankle
but give freedom at the toes.HIGH CLASS WILLOW CALF SHOE
MEDIUM OR WIDE TOES. BLACK OR TAN.

\$19.50 Less 10% Discount for Cash \$17.55.

\$22.50 Less 10% Discount for Cash \$20.25.

You cannot buy a better shoe at these prices.

Mackintosh

MEN'S WEAR SPECIALISTS
ALEXANDRA BUILDING. DES VOEUX ROAD

"King George IV"

Old Scotch Whisky

THE DISTILLERS' AGENCY LIMITED
EDINBURGH SCOTLAND

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GANDE, PRICE & CO., LTD.
TEL. C. No. 135. HONG KONG.

WHITEWAYS

"BLUE TICKET" BARGAINS

ALL THIS WEEK

SOME WONDERFUL BARGAINS IN DRESS
FABRICS GIVEN BELOW2,000 YARDS OF Dainty Voiles
BEAUTIFUL COLOURING \$1.50 YARD2,000 YARDS OF PLAIN COLOURED VOILES
PLAIN BLACK, BLUE, GREY, BROWN, GREEN 50 Cts. YARD1,000 YARDS STRIPED POPLIN VERY USEFUL
FOR DRESSES, PYJAMAS, ETC. \$1.00 YARD1,000 YARDS CHECKED GINGHAMS
FOR A USEFUL WASH FROCK 50 Cts. YARD1,000 YARDS LINEN DRESS FABRIC
STRONG WEAVING & WASHES BEAUTIFULLY \$1.00 YARD2,000 YARDS STRIPED ZEPHYR SHIRTING
MATERIAL, NEAT STRIPES FAST COLOURS 50 Cts. YARDNUMEROUS OTHER BARGAINS
DO NOT FAIL TO PAY US A VISIT.

WHITEWAYS GREAT SALE

AVIATION IN DUTCH
INDIESSINGAPORE-BATAVIA
SERVICE.DUTCH COMPANY TAKES
THE LEAD.

BACKED BY BIG INTERESTS.

Commercial aviation in the Malay Archipelago has come at last, says the *Straits Times*, and, judging by the thorough and solidly backed organisation which was sketched to our representative by Mr. H. Nieuwenhuis, the managing director of the Netherlands Indies Airways Company at the Raffles Hotel it has come to stay.

From the first day of November the main towns of Java will be linked by air services, and from the first day of next year these services will be extended to Singapore and Medan. The scheme is long out of the speculative stage, and although the formal incorporation of the "I.L.M." as the new company will be popularly called, has yet to be completed, the capital has been found, the local plans have been completed, the machines bought, and the staff engaged, and most important of all, the Dutch East Indian Government has approved a subsidy and mail contract.

Failure Of British Project.

It will be realised that the Dutch have definitely taken the lead in aviation development in Malaysia. Under present financial and commercial conditions in this country the prospects of the Malaysian Governments granting a subsidy to a British company—which appeared very bright a few months ago—have now faded away almost completely, and Mr. Nieuwenhuis expressed great disappointment to our representative at the apparent failure of Air Surveys, Ltd., the London concern with which his own company had intended to work in close co-operation in the Dutch Indies and Malaya, to achieve their object. While no definite information is available, it is believed that in these depressed and uncertain times the Malaysian Governments have been unable to accept the proposals which were put forward by Mr. Kemp, of Air Surveys, and backed by very big shipping interests in England, for sea-plane services radiating from Singapore.

However, it is satisfactory to know that the Dutch company are receiving the fullest support from both the Straits Government and the British Air Ministry, and when their Batavia-Singapore service starts their machines will land on the air base at Seletar—a very notable and welcome example of international co-operation in this part of the world. The first instalment of the "I.L.M." programme is the Java services; the second will be the extension to Singapore; the third will be new services in the Dutch Colonies; and the last will be a service to Australia. At present only the first two instalments are to be tackled, and the company is bound by contract to start their services on November 1st and January 1st.

Powerful Backing.

"The company will have a capital of G5,000,000, and it will receive a subsidy from the Dutch East Indies Government of G1,000,000 a year," Mr. Nieuwenhuis told our representative. "The shareholders include some of the biggest companies in the Dutch Colonies. Daily services will be commenced on November 1st from Batavia to Sourabaya via Samarang, and from Batavia to Bandoeng."

Fokker Monoplanes.

"We shall use four three-engined Fokker monoplanes. Each plane will carry two pilots, and will have accommodation for eight passengers and about 2,400 pounds of cargo. The passengers will be seated in a very comfortable compartment, two abreast, and the design of the plane is especially suitable for the tropics in that the cabin is protected from the sun by the wing. In this type of machine the wing is almost a yard thick, and the petrol tanks are stored in it, thus giving a gravity flow to the engine and avoiding the trouble which sometimes occurs with the pump system. The engines fitted are British, the Siddeley Lynx type, and if one fails the other two will still keep the plane on its course and even give it climbing power if necessary. This is one of very few existing types which can fly with only two out of three engines functioning. The cruising speed will be 100 miles per hour, and the machines have a cruising radius of about 750 miles. They will be fitted with wireless, though climatic conditions in Java are so good that this should only be required on very rare occasions. The planes will fly from Holland to

(Continued on next column)

FEWER JAPANESE FOR
CANADA.THE "PICTURE BRIDE"
VOGUE.PROFICIENCY OF THE
CHILDREN.

The "Oriental exclusion issue" which had reached the same stage of bitterness as it did in California just before the American exclusion in 1924 was passed at Washington—has been solved for British Columbia—and for Canada—by the announcement of the decision of the Japanese Government to reduce the migration of Japanese to British Columbia to 150 a year, and to abolish the "picture bride" vogue.

Hitherto, under the Gentleman's Agreement between Canada and Japan, the annual immigration of 444. But this was found to be only a nominal check, as the migration of any number of women and children, nominated by Japanese already in British Columbia, was permitted.

Young Japanese, many of them Canadian-born, chose their wives very early in life from hundreds of photographs supplied by agencies in Japan, and married them immediately upon arrival. They were perfectly honest about their intentions, and the marriages have been ideally happy.

High Birth-rate.

There is no suggestion that any of these picture brides were introduced for any other reasons than for marriage. In the recent disclosures of vicious houses in Vancouver under Chinese procurers, there has been no mention of Japanese citizens being connected with the "trade." The Chinese problem thus enunciated will be solved in a special way, as the people of Vancouver have determined to root out all the disorderly houses.

But the problem for British Columbia, concerning the Japanese, lay in their extraordinarily high birth-rate—45 per thousand, compared with 18 for the white residents—and the remarkable proficiency of the Japanese children in school, in competition with white children, and their adaptability to British civic ideals. There are now about 50,000 Orientals in British Columbia, whose population is not more than 600,000. Few Asiatics have crossed the Rockies eastward.

Unskilled Workers.

It was not until the whole issue was explained at the 1927 Premier's Conference in Ottawa that the true significance of the Oriental influx in British Columbia became known to the other Provinces. The Oriental furnishes the unskilled element of labour at the lumber camp, the shingle mill, the fish cannery, to mention three staple industries. He has the lion's share in the production of vegetables in a province particularly adapted to root crops. He does the fetch-and-carry jobs at hotels, restaurants and railway camps. He has not been reduced in numbers by the passage of a minimum wage law in the lumber industry. He does jobs there, elsewhere, that the white man will not seek unless he is perilously near the bread line.

The most striking illustration of the desire of the Canadian-born Japanese to assimilate British ideals was displayed at a Dominion-Day parade in Vancouver, in which one of the floats bore a unique model of the British warship, named "H.M.S. Canada," manned by 50 Japanese children, nattily attired in British sailor costumes, chanting fervently the national hymn, "O, Canada, We Stand On Guard For Thee."

Java, leaving on September 13th, 20th, 27th, and October 3rd. In addition to the two pilots they will each carry an engineer and a mechanic, and their first stop in Dutch territory will be Medan, where an aerodrome is now being prepared for them.

Air Journey For \$10.

That it will be possible to take an air trip for the very moderate sum of ten Straits dollars was one of the surprising facts which emerged from the interviewer's conversation with Mr. Nieuwenhuis. This will be the fare charged on the Batavia-Bandoeng journey, which will be completed in forty minutes, as against four hours in the train.

The Singapore Service.

With regard to the Batavia-Singapore service, Mr. Nieuwenhuis was not able to make any very definite statement, beyond the fact that it would start on January 1st of next year. At present there is no intention of including Port Swettenham and Penang in the schedule, these ports having come within the proposals of the British concern, but if there was a demand for such a service, and all chance of its being started by a British company had gone, Mr. Nieuwenhuis had no doubt that his company would favourably consider it.

BIG FIRE AT SINGAPORE.

COMMUNIST INCENDIARIES
SUSPECTED.1,000 PEOPLE THROWN OUT
OF WORK.

SINGAPORE, August 8th.

Sensational rumours are current in Singapore following the outbreak of fire at the Sumbawa Road factories of Mr. Tan Kah Kee yesterday evening, says the *Straits Times*. It is suggested that the buildings were deliberately fired by Communists as an act of revenge for Mr. Tan Kah Kee's refusal to contribute to their funds, and stories of the existence of a plot were being circulated yesterday morning.

The fire was one of the fiercest ever seen in Singapore. It completely destroyed a factory three hundred feet long, one hundred feet wide, and two stories high, packed with inflammable materials and valuable machinery. The blaze was visible all over Singapore, and attracted thousands of spectators, while motorists caught in the torrential downpour and thunderstorm which passed over other parts of the island saw a spectacular glow, with an occasional fountain of sparks, against the leaden sky.

Awe-Inspiring Sight.

No official opinion as to the cause of the fire is held at present, although the Fire Brigade officers suggest that spontaneous combustion was not impossible. It is stated in some quarters that at about 6.30 an explosion was heard and a column of flame shot into the air. This was not confirmed by Mr. Tan Kah Kee this morning, in conversation with a *Straits Times* representative, but at any rate the fire first started in the felt hat factory and spread with amazing quickness.

When the firemen arrived on the scene ten minutes later the flames were through the roof all along the factory. When the roof fell in the blaze rose to a tremendous height, and the spectacle, as the heavy machinery came crashing down, was an awe-inspiring one. There was a strong wind blowing from the sea, and twice the big factory on the west side of Sumbawa Road caught alight, but each time it was saved by the firemen. People in the neighbouring shophouses and buildings were cleared out by the police, and the firemen also succeeded in saving valuable property at both ends of Sumbawa Road and on the canal bank.

Fire Brigade's Fine Work.

The entire Fire Brigade was employed, comprising eighty firemen under their European officers and six engines, and Superintendent H. E. Stevens spoke with real pride this morning of the way in which his men had come through six hours of strenuous and dangerous work. Ten men were injured, the most serious casualty being a badly crushed hand.

Started In Empty Factory.

The cause of the fire is the more mysterious in that the hat factory, where it started, had been closed for a month pending the removal of machinery.

Mr. Tan Kah Kee told a *Straits Times* representative that the total damage was about \$400,000, and was covered by insurance. The factory had a capacity of 12,000 pairs of shoes a day, and as eighty retail stores in Malaya, China, the Dutch Indies, and other countries depend on these factories for their goods, it is satisfactory to know that Mr. Tan Kah Kee is arranging to speed up production in the old factory to meet a demand of 35,000 pairs a day if necessary. About a thousand men and women have been thrown out of employment, but Mr. Tan Kah Kee is arranging to employ them in shifts, and also to feed them while they are out of work. About 100,000 pairs of shoes awaiting shipment were destroyed, and also raw rubber stock valued at \$30,000. The power station plant, which consisted of two 250 h.p. Ruston-Hornby engines, and two 250 h.p. Tangye engines, was valued at \$100,000, and a huge switchboard was also gutted.

KAIPING COAL

FOR HOME, FACTORY, & POWER HOUSE

HOME,
FACTORY
AND
BUNKERSPOWER
HOUSE,
TUGS &
LOCOS.THE KAILAN MINING ADMINISTRATION
DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents, Hong Kong."MEDIEVAL DRAMA" IN
TIBET.STRUGGLE BETWEEN RIVAL
LAMAS.THE KING'S DASH FOR
FREEDOM.

The obscure political drama in Tibet which seems to be a struggle for political supremacy between the Dalai Lama, residing in Lhasa, Central Tibet, and the Tashi Lama, formerly residing in Shigatse, Southern Tibet, has produced a fresh incident, said Dr. Van Manen, secretary of the Asiatic Society of Bengal to the *Statesman* recently.

A few years ago the Tashi Lama, fearing for his safety, fled from the country and escaped to China where he is at present residing, supported by his Mongolian devotees and well treated by the Chinese Government. His flight, in disguise, was reported, and it was variously stated that he was a merchant he travelled through Calcutta and took ship from there to China, and that he had travelled by caravan through the northern deserts of Tibet into Mongolia.

After his flight became known his palace and offices in the large monastery of Shigatse, called Tshikhunpo, were placed under seal, some property was confiscated by the Lhasa Government, and several of his followers, attendants and relations were severely treated and taken prisoners. Amongst them was his younger brother, briefly referred to as the Kung or the Yabshi Ku, who was taken to Lhasa where he was kept under restraint together with a number of followers and attendants.

A Bitter Fight.

News has now reached India that the Kung has recently made a dash for liberty with a party of thirty followers, some retainers, some people of rank. This flight was discovered, the party was pursued and overtaken, and, according to one version, the fugitives were arrested near Khampajong, according to another, a few miles south of Shigatse. A bitter fight is reported to have ensued in which the party has been roughly handled.

All have been taken back to Lhasa, the Kung being treated with some regard due to his rank, whilst the followers have been thrown into prison. The many followers of the Tashi Lama are much perturbed and distressed by this new incident. To them the Tashi Lama is a saint of high spiritual rank, deeply venerated.

We have here a truly medieval drama being enacted next door to twentieth century Calcutta.

It would be interesting to obtain further particulars of the development of these important happenings in the bosom of the lamaistic church," concluded Dr. Van Manen.

ELECTRICITY IN THE F.M.S.

GROWING USE OF ENERGY
FOR TIN DREDGES.

The Federated Malay States is now developing rapidly in the supply and use of electricity for power and lighting, and the plant subject to inspection having more than doubled in capacity in the last two years, writes Mr. W. J. Williams, Director of the F.M.S. Electrical Department, in his annual report. The use of electricity for the operation of tin dredges is extending rapidly, its advantages being so marked that, in a number of cases in the last few years, dredges have been converted from steam to electric drive.

The amount of energy used for tin mining has increased 60 per cent. since 1925 and may be expected to increase much more rapidly in the next few years. It has been impossible owing to shortage of staff in the Department to make more than about half the inspections that should have been made during the year. Inspection of installations on open cast mines at Abou, Infranta, especially necessary owing to the frequent moving of the plant as the mines develop.

THE HARMONY CLUB.

SUCCESSFUL OPENING
FUNCTION.

A very enjoyable function was held in the Harmony Club, China Building, on Wednesday evening to mark the opening of the Club quarters by Dr. S. W. Teo, L.L.D., O.B.E. The Harmony Club is a reorganisation of the Chinese Philharmonic Society which was formed last year.

The Club room, tastefully furnished with green and ivory cane furniture and green wall hangings, was crowded from 7.30 p.m. onwards by members and their friends who drank to the success of the Club after a pleasant little discourse by Dr. Teo on the attitude of Chinese towards music and the great importance of cultivating Harmony—in other senses than music.

As a memento of the occasion a model piano ash-tray, silver mounted and suitably inscribed, was presented to Dr. Teo, and the gathering then repaired to the more spacious room in the same building of the Chinese Comrades' Association, kindly lent for the evening, where dinner for over sixty members and their guests was served. Later, the following concert programme was given, followed by a dance which was kept up long after midnight:

Pianoforte Solo Mr. Harry Ore.
Violin Solo Miss Neesa Long.
Song Mr. Li Chor Chi.
Saxophone Solo Miss Mina Long.
Violin Duet Messrs. S. B. Tan and H. S. Yung.
Recitation Miss Meena Long.
Song Mr. Alfred Lee.
Pianoforte Solo Prof. E. Gualdi.

Messrs. Harry Hong Sling and Li Chor Chi, the energetic Chairman and Secretary of the Club, with their supporting Committee are to be congratulated on the successful debut of their new Club which certainly promises to be the rendezvous of the artistic section of the Chinese community.

ALICE MEMORIAL AND
AFFILIATED
HOSPITALS.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donations to the fund for furniture of the new Alice Memorial Hospital Building:—

Per Dr. S. W. Teo:—
Mrs. Kan Au Shi \$500
Mr. Fung Ping Shan 100
Mr. Li Yau Chuen 50
Mr. Li Jowson 50
Mr. Li Hoi Tung 50
Mr. Wong Kwong Tin 50
Mr. B. Wong Tape 50
The Bank of East Asia 50
Dr. S. W. Teo, L.L.D. 50
Mr. Lai Yuet Chun 25
Mr. Wong On Kat 25
The Hong Nin Savings Bank 20
Total \$1,020

AMANULLA'S FIAT.

POLYGAMY BY GOVERNMENT
SERVANTS FORBIDDEN.

According to the *Amant-Afghan*, newspaper of Kabul, King Amanulla announced at a gathering of officials that a jirga of representatives of the nation would be held shortly. It will not be attended by Government servants, who if they are elected representatives should resign service. The King further said that polygamy was one of the chief causes of corruption and in future any Government servant taking a second wife should tender his resignation. With regard to people already having more than one wife, an announcement will be made after the jirga. His Majesty advised his officials and subjects not to copy bad customs and habits, as drinking, and dwell on the necessity of sport for good health.

MISS M. ROYDEN IN HONG KONG.

STAYING AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

A PRIVATE VISIT.

Miss Maude Royden, the famous lecturer and woman preacher, arrived here yesterday by the P. & O. s.s. *Naldra* from Singapore, and is staying till Tuesday at Government House as the guest of H.E. the Officer Administering the Government (the Hon. Mr. W. T. Southern, C.M.G.) and Mrs. Southern. The visit is of entirely a private nature and Miss Royden will fulfil no public engagements during this brief stay. Miss M. Chave Collison, the Honorary Secretary of the British Commonwealth League, who arranged the recent tour in New Zealand and Australia is with Miss Royden and they will sail together on Tuesday by the s.s. *President Pierce* for Japan. Miss Royden is to return here in October when arrangements will be made for her to give a series of addresses. A local committee is to take this in hand but so far nothing definite has been fixed.

An Interesting Career.

Miss Royden, who was born in 1876, is the daughter of the late Sir Thomas Royden, Bart. of Frankly Hall, Birkenhead. Educated at Cheltenham Ladies' College and Lady Margaret Hall, Oxford, Miss Royden worked for three years with the Victoria Women's Settlement, Liverpool. Later an appointment was received as lecturer to the Oxford University Extension Delegation, and Miss Royden was subsequently identified with the Constitutional branch of the Women's Suffrage Movement.

But it has been as a preacher first at the City Temple where from 1917 to 1920 she shared the ministry with the Rev. R. J. Campbell that Miss Royden is best known. Subsequently Miss Royden was transferred to the Guildhouse, Eccleston-Square.

Miss Royden has recently been touring America. It was her fourth visit to that country, and her popularity there was shown by the fact that over four hundred invitations had to be refused in order to keep other engagements in New Zealand.

Growing Anglo-American Friendship.

Discussing her tour of America Miss Royden said to a Singapore journalist a few days ago: "One thing that impressed me particularly was a growing sense of friendliness towards Great Britain, which is replacing what I had felt on previous visits to America some years ago—a certain hostility."

The United States had been much and unkindly criticised for not joining the League of Nations, but it had to be remembered that the United States had made determined efforts from time to time to provide an alternative form of peace pact, and these efforts made by a great nation deserved the utmost consideration.

Although all her public speaking has a religious inspiration, her lectures and speeches at secular gatherings have been directly concerned with social and international questions, and Miss Royden has managed to do a great deal of valuable propaganda for the League of Nations and the cause of world peace.

Christianity As A Practical Force.

In the course of another interview, Miss Royden said: "It should not be stated that Christianity has been tried and failed, but rather that Christianity has been tried and given up because it proved too difficult."

"Christianity would revolutionize all our standards of life, if we should adopt it. We would have to live on an entirely different plane."

"It was an astonishing revelation to Christian people when the Salvation Army, by its work, convinced them that God really cared for fallen women, though they had all heard the story of the woman taken in adultery read in church, listened to it, and imagined that they really believed it."

A 5-DAY MONOPOLY.

CATERING TO THE JAPANESE FLEET.

FURTHER EVIDENCE IN COURT.

Further evidence was heard yesterday at the Summary Court, before Mr. Justice P. Jacks, in the case of which the Sincere Company is suing Mr. T. Nakao for the sum of \$1,000 for goods supplied.

The action arose out of the business conducted by a combine, in which the defendant and five others were interested, for the purpose of supplying goods to the men and officers of the Japanese fleet which visited Hong Kong from April 9th to April 15th. They secured the monopoly, and for the purpose of getting the necessary stock, a visit was made to the plaintiff firm.

The plaintiffs' case is that the defendants paid a deposit of \$1,000 against which they were to be given credit to the extent of \$2,000. Several items among the goods ordered were not in stock and had to be bought from outside for which the plaintiffs had to pay cash. Goods to the amount of a little over \$2,000 were actually supplied.

The defendants alleged that a verbal agreement was made to the effect that unsold goods were to be returned, and that only goods actually sold had to be paid for. They only sold \$892 of goods and, therefore, there was still a credit of \$8 in their favour.

At a previous hearing, the defendant was unable to call an important witness owing to the fact that the man had gone back to the country to observe certain funeral rites in connection with the death of his mother.

This witness gave evidence in Court yesterday. He said that he acted as interpreter for the Japanese combine throughout the transaction, and alleged that the action was brought on account of certain mah jong sets, ordered by the Japanese but of which they had not taken delivery. He said that had the defendants taken over the mah jong sets, the plaintiffs would have willingly taken back the rest of the unsold goods. The mah jong sets were specially ordered outside and represented a bigger loss to the Sincere Company than the other goods which remained unsold.

Witness's evidence was in the main corroborative of what had been given by Mr. Yoshie, a member of the combine, at the previous hearing. He also said that the manager of the Sincere Company had promised to give him 3 per cent. commission on any goods sold by the defendant. At first witness said that he refused to accept the offer, saying "How much will I get out of this. This is only a small business," but a clansman told him not to be a fool as the business might amount to over \$20,000. This clansman also said that if witness didn't want the commission, he, the clansman, would take it up. Witness, therefore, accepted.

Mr. Lo cross-examined the witness at some length and when it was learned that the defence would be calling another two witnesses, his Lordship adjourned the case, assigning it a full day on September 6th.

CHICKENS' "BLACK HOLE OF CALCUTTA."

75 OVERCROWDED IN A CRATE FOR 50.

A Chinese was charged at the Central Magistracy with cruelty to chickens. It was stated that 75 were found crammed in a crate which was only large enough for 50; and that five unfortunate birds at the bottom were dead. Furthermore no matting was supplied for the bottom of the crate. The defendant said that the chickens were shipped from Wuchow and he had nothing to do with packing them. The shipping people would not allow him to meddle with chickens on board and it was his intention to transfer them to other crates. A fine of \$15 was imposed.

MIDNIGHT JOY RIDING.

THE ABERDEEN COLLISION.

SOME INTELLIGENT WITNESSES.

BASHFUL SING SONG GIRLS.

The two drivers of the public vehicles which met in an head on collision in the early hours of August 1st near Aberdeen were again before Mr. R. E. Lindsell at the Central Magistracy on charges of reckless driving. There was a good deal of laughter at times due to the denseness displayed by several of the witnesses.

Mr. C. A. S. Russ appeared on behalf of the driver of No. 530, the Essex car, while Mr. Horace Lo was for the bigger Buick vehicle, No. 228.

Wan Kong Ting, a clerk at the registry department of the S.C.A., was a passenger in car No. 530 at the time and said that the lights of the car were dim. He did not see the other car until it suddenly and swiftly came out of the right hand turn before them. Its headlights were full on and dazzled the driver of his car. He yelled out in fright and the other car swerved to the right but the cars hit head on. Cross-examined witness said that they had just come out of a left hand turn and were in the centre of the road, heading towards Aberdeen. The Buick car evidently took the turn too fast and could not swerve back to the left. The other occupants in the Essex car were "sing song girls."

A Display Of Intelligence!

Two of these young women were called but were very shy and unable to help the court. They could not describe the difference between a dimmed headlight and one full on. However, both said that they never touched the steering wheel. The Magistrate (to No. 1 sing song girl): Was the car on the left side of the road or the right? I don't know.

The Magistrate: Do you know your left hand from your right? Yes. Told to put it up she came successfully out of the test. The Magistrate: Now can you tell if the car was on the left or right of the road?—No.

A Curious Witness.

A Chinese boy who said that he was employed as a car washer and was an occupant of the other car No. 228 at the time of the collision then gave evidence. His face was still bandaged around the chin. He said that he was sitting on the left hand side of the driver.

In answer to the magistrate, the boy replied that he did not know the other occupants in the car nor did he know the driver. He gave the curious explanation that he "saw the car before it started and so he sat beside the driver!"

Mr. Russ: Are you a motorist?—No. Mr. Russ: I suggest you knew the driver and brought the passengers to the car? Mr. Lo: You are making him incriminate himself.

The Magistrate: No. Unless arrested in the act of towing he can't be charged. In answer to another question, witness said that they were going very slowly at the time.

Magistrate: How slow? Two miles per hour? Witness was unable to answer but continued that they rounded the left hand corner at fifteen miles per hour and kept to the extreme left all the way. The car's lights were dim and not full on, and neither driver sounded his horn. The other car was coming very fast.

Magistrate (sarcasmically): Yes, and you were going very slow! The other car was on the wrong side of the road and our driver swerved to the right to avoid a collision, said witness.

Questioned by Mr. Russ, witness said that after he saw the headlights of the other car he looked at the speedometer, but he could not give the speed at the time as he was unable to read foreign figures.

Mr. Russ: Then why did you look at it? Further questioned, witness again said that he did not know the driver, and had not spoken to him once on the journey. He saw the cars enter the car and he went and sat by the driver.

The Magistrate: If you persist in telling lies you will be sent to jail. The whole Court is laughing at you. (Continued on next Column).

A DANGEROUS CHARACTER.

MAN CONCERNED IN "PERLAK" HOMICIDE.

THREE MONTHS' SENTENCE FOR ASSAULT.

The Chinese youth who was again before Mr. R. E. Lindsell yesterday morning on a charge of causing bodily wound to Nawab Ali Shah, an Indian assistant warder in Victoria Gaol, on Sunday morning last, first alleged that the warder had behaved indecently and then complained that his head had been held down so that he could not breathe.

The defendant was detained for deportation after charge of murder committed on board the s.s. *Perlak* had been withdrawn against him owing to an autopsy not having been held on the deceased after his death in Manila.

Asked as to what he had to say in answer to the charge, defendant said that he and another Chinese prisoner were going out to fill their water mugs, when the warder prevented him because there were four European detained men at the sink. The Indian warder also assaulted him, and he ran back into his cell. The warder followed and when inside prisoner's cell, the warder acted indecently toward the defendant, who had to strike the warder in self-defence.

The warder's story was to the effect that he unlocked the detained prisoners' cell that morning to give them the usual exercise, and when the defendant's door was unlocked, he at once ran to get water. Witness had to hold him back as it was not the time for prisoners to get water. Prisoner then struck him with his water mug which was filled with water. Witness had never made any attempt to touch the prisoner in an indecent manner.

No Marks Of Violence.

Mr. J. W. Franks, Superintendent of the Gaol, said that the prisoner had also made the same statement to him. The prisoner had been examined by the Principal Warder after the assault and also by the Gaol Pharmacist, and no marks of violence had been found. Prisoner's shirt was torn, but that was after the prisoner had struck the warder, who held him by the shirt to prevent him from getting away.

Prisoner when asked to cross-examine the warder, told a different story to his Worship. He said that the warder held his head down for two minutes and as he could not breathe, he struck out with his water mug. He also said that there were several prisoners who saw the assault and that he wanted to call them to give evidence.

His Worship asked Mr. Franks if he could arrange for the other prisoners to be called. Mr. Franks replied that he could if they were still there, but some of them might have been discharged. Prisoner was then asked to go into the gaol with a warder and point out the men who he would like to call as witnesses. Prisoner then told his Worship that he could not recognise their faces.

Mr. Lindsell: All right, three months. When prisoner was being led away, he loudly protested against the sentence saying that since he was the aggrieved party, he did not see the justice of having to go to gaol.

STOKER OF THE S.S. "WINAMAC."

JUMPS BAIL OF \$1,500.

UNLAWFULLY IN POSSESSION OF REVOLVER.

The chief stoker of the s.s. *Winamac*, who was held on a charge of being in unlawful possession of a revolver without the permission of the Captain, Superintendent of Police, was allowed bail in the sum of \$1,500, it will be remembered, when the case was first brought before Mr. W. Schofield at the Kowloon Magistracy. The bail was paid and the case was adjourned for a week for two Magistrates to hear it.

Major C. Willson and Mr. Schofield sat together at the Kowloon Magistracy yesterday for this case, but when the defendant's name was called, there was no reply. He was called three times, and on getting no answer, Inspector Dick, in charge of the case, applied to the Court to issue a warrant for the apprehension of the "vanished" defendant. This was granted.

"13 WASHINGTON SQUARE" AT THE QUEEN'S.

A LOVELY LADY AND A MYSTERY HOUSE.

ALSO A CLEVER CASTE.

[BY OUR FILM CRITIC.]

"13 Washington Square" is a mystery thriller about an empty house and five people who enter it at night, a wealthy woman and her maid, a lover and his lass, and a robber, each party believing themselves to be the only person there. It should have been a very good film. The situation is promising; lovely Alice Joyce has a big part, and the story of the wealthy woman who tries to prevent her son's marrying beneath him a good one; but unfortunately, the direction is badly at fault. No. 13, Washington Square, is empty and shuttered, each person who enters it does so by stealth and avoids turning on the light, candles and matches are lit and the actors pretend to be groping their way by them, but the stage is illuminated the whole time and there is no impression of darkness or mystery. The director seems to have been uncertain whether to make a mystery story like "The Bat" or "The Cat and the Canary" or a hotel farce.

Alice Joyce plays the mother, and looks the part of the proud well bred woman, but she seems out of place in so trifling a production and cannot make the impression she generally does. Zasu Pitts is the maid. Why Miss Pitts' genius continues to be hidden in these absurd and inadequate parts when she is so remarkably fine an actress is always a matter of mystery. She has nothing to do here but look vacant and helpless and scream at intervals. Still there are good things in the film and at least one surprise, and it never becomes slow or tedious. Probably it is a picture which would appeal more to children than adults.

COMEDY IN COURT.

HUSBAND AND WIFE DIFFER OVER THEIR NAME.

A brief comedy was staged in Court yesterday when a married couple were brought before Mr. W. Schofield at the Kowloon Magistracy for hawking within market limits.

His Worship imposed a fine of \$2 on each of them, whereupon the husband told the Magistrate that they were husband and wife. A glance at their licences revealed that they did not have the same surname, and the Magistrate asked the woman what her surname was. She said that she was called Yuen, the same as her husband. The husband told her not to be foolish and to tell the Court that her surname is Chan. She refused saying that since her surname was Yuen, she saw no reason why she should change it. The husband, becoming exasperated, snatched her hand and called her a "foolish woman."

His Worship said that it was clear that they were man and wife but somehow or the other their surnames were mixed up, he would, therefore, reduce the fine to \$1 each.

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By ALBERT LONDRES. Translated by ERIC SUTTON.

Introduction by THEODORE DREISER.

\$5.65 Per Copy.

This must surely be the most terrible exposure of the International White Slave Traffic ever written, and is told in the first person by the special correspondent who goes out from Paris to the Argentine to study the organization and mentality of the traffic in women. The Traffickers regard their occupation seriously and they simply do not understand why, if there is a demand for goods, they should not supply them.

"The Road to Buenos Ayres" is a knife thrust between the joints of the armour of European and American complacency. It is horrible; but it is irresistible and exciting because it is straightforward, unhyphered and unmistakably true.

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50	7030-7040
50	7041-7050
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Hong Kong, 18th July, 1928. [6514]

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INTIMATIONS.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS & CONDITIONS of the Sale by Public Auction to be held on MONDAY, the 20th DAY of AUGUST, 1928, at 3 p.m., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of One Lot of CROWN LAND at Shamshui, in the Colony of Hong Kong, for a term of 75 years, commencing from 1st July, 1898, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 24 years less three days.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.									
No. of Sale	Registry No.	Locality	Boundary Measurements	Contents in square feet	Annual Rental	Upset Price			
1	New Kowloon Island Lot No. 1149	Adjoining New Kowloon Island Lot No. 1148, Old No. 1111, Chung Shing Wan Road	As per sale plan	3,456	24	5,184			

[6502]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS & CONDITIONS of the Sale by Public Auction to be held on MONDAY, the 20th DAY of AUGUST, 1928, at 3 p.m., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of One Lot of CROWN LAND at Shamshui, in the Colony of Hong Kong, for a term of 75 years, commencing from 1st July, 1898, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 24 years less three days.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.									
No. of Sale	Registry No.	Locality	Boundary Measurements	Contents in square feet	Annual Rental	Upset Price			
2	New Kowloon Island Lot No. 1149	Adjoining New Kowloon Island Lot No. 1148, Old No. 1111, Chung Shing Wan Road	As per sale plan	5,400	38	8,100			

[6603]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS & CONDITIONS of the Sale by Public Auction to be held on MONDAY, the 20th DAY of AUGUST, 1928, at 3 p.m., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of One Lot of CROWN LAND at Shamshui, in the Colony of Hong Kong, for a term of 75 years, commencing from 1st July, 1898, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 24 years less three days.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.									
No. of Sale	Registry No.	Locality	Boundary Measurements	Contents in square feet	Annual Rental	Upset Price			
3	New Kowloon Island Lot No. 1150	Adjoining New Kowloon Island Lot No. 1149, Old No. 1112, Chung Shing Wan Road	As per sale plan	4,837	34	6,042 1/2			

[6604]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS & CONDITIONS of the Sale by Public Auction to be held on MONDAY, the 20th DAY of AUGUST, 1928, at 3 p.m., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of One Lot of CROWN LAND at Mong Kok Tsui, in the Colony of Hong Kong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 24 years less three days.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.									
No. of Sale	Registry No.	Locality	Boundary Measurements	Contents in square feet	Annual Rental	Upset Price			
4	New Kowloon Island Lot No. 1152	Adjoining New Kowloon Island Lot No. 1151, Old No. 1113, Chung Shing Wan Road	As per sale plan	11,470	132	25,807 50			

[6605]

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The Daily Press.

HONG KONG, AUGUST 17th, 1928.

CANTON AND THE KUOMINTANG CONFERENCE.

The fifty plenary conference of the Kuomintang has come to an end without accomplishing anything of practical value. Its only achievement has been of a negative character, the passing of a resolution abolishing the Provincial Branch Political Councils. We do not anticipate that this resolution will have the slightest effect on the Provinces concerned, but it provides a handle with which to beat a political opponent and if the Provincial Councils remain in being they will almost certainly be denounced by the malcontents as illegal and any programme or policy which they may devise will very naturally be opposed on the ground that it is "unconstitutional." Thus we see that the Conference has added one more difficulty to the task of Government.

The resolution was obviously directed chiefly against Canton and Hankow, the two headquarters of the Kwangsi leaders and Marshal Li Tsai Hsin, noting which way

the wind was blowing, very naturally refused to attend the closing meetings of the Session. It would only have led to his personal embarrassment if such a resolution, condemning the form of Government established in Kwangtung, had been passed in his presence. Being absent from the deliberations and discussions on the subject gives him a freer hand to follow his own line, and we trust that now he will return to the South and complete in the two Kwang provinces the great task of reform which was begun so satisfactorily under his auspices. He felt that duty called him to the North to take part in the Conference of the Nationalist Party and he went against the wishes of many of his local friends. Now experience has shown that he can expect neither help nor sympathy from other political groups in the work of administration which has to be done we hope he will not be enticed away again.

Two or three weeks ago when Mrs. Li Tsai Hsin left to join her husband there were many rumours that the Marshal would not return to Canton. Happily these have been dispersed. One of the members of the Government informed our correspondent yesterday that Marshal Li Tsai Hsin is as anxious to get back as Canton is to see him. Another urgent telegram has been sent with the object of hastening his journey and the Canton officials generally are confidently expecting to "welcome him home" in a very few days now. According to accounts the Marshal "never felt entirely comfortable at Nanking."

When he is once again at the head of affairs, the Kwangtung Government will doubtless hold a meeting to hear his report and will then decide for themselves upon the advisability of dispensing with their Political Council, and unless we are very much mistaken they will agree that they are under no obligation to follow the instruction of a Party conference which was obviously dominated by the extremist element in Chinese politics. They may, of course, dissolve the Political Council but if they do it will be their own affair. Their action cannot be forced by the resolution of the recent conference in Nanking, for if there is one thing certain in the present political situation it is that such a conference cannot exert the smallest pressure upon any provincial government, and particularly upon the Canton Government, working as it is in co-operation with the Kwangsi leaders who between them control Kwangtung and Kwangsi, Hunan and Hupeh. This point illustrates the futility of worrying about unity of control in China at the present juncture. That problem is too large and too complicated to settle by resolution, but we are confident it will gradually solve itself if in the meantime the Provinces eradicate the communist taint and devote themselves wholeheartedly to looking after their own affairs.

PORTUGUESE AND CHINESE AMAH.

According to a vernacular newspaper, a young Portuguese was alleged to have assaulted a Chinese amah in Stubbs Gap on Tuesday in an indecent manner.

It has since transpired that when the matter was brought before the Secretariat for Chinese Affairs the amah's complaint was not substantiated and the Portuguese youth was discharged.

WEATHER REPORT.

Yesterday's weather report forecast and remarks issued by the Royal Observatory at 5.05 p.m., stated:—
Pressure conditions are unchanged since this morning.
The typhoon remaining stationary to the south-east of Oshima.
Local Forecast—West wind, moderate, fine to cloudy, probably some rain.

S.S. "CHANGTE'S" PASSENGERS.

SEVEN BISHOPS, ELEVEN OTHER CLERGY.

ALSO MR. LONG TAK SAM AND COMPANY.

The church was well represented among the passengers aboard the s.s. Changte which left yesterday for Australian ports via Manila. The clerics on board included two archbishops, five bishops, an abbot, ten other clergy and two nuns.

They were Archbishops M. J. O'Doherty and P. J. Hurth, Bishops O'Donnell, J. P. McCloskey, MacGinley, Hachang and J. Cloy, the Abbe Molitor of Gerlene, Father Provincial Jansen, Fathers P. Quimbo, J. Singten, Luis Capalla, M. Gatmaytan, S. Abrera, C. P. Brennan, P. Daly, C. Serrano, N. de Gusman, Sisters H. Van Oost and E. J. McDermott.

There are also three medical men, Doctors Krentz, Wilhelm Berning and Sonnenschein, to look after the physical welfare of the passengers, while Mr. and Mrs. Long Tak Sam and their fascinating daughters should keep them amused.

Altogether the passengers of the Changte, who include Mr. A. K. Henderson can congratulate themselves on their very learned, holy and interesting shipmates.

Mr. A. K. Henderson's Send Off. Mr. A. K. Henderson the popular Assistant General Manager of the Hong Kong Tramways Company was given a great send off by his colleagues and friends.

A fleet of lorries and other vehicles, crowded with European and Chinese employees of the company, followed Mr. Henderson's car cheering him and letting off crackers "for joss."

The tower wagon was placarded with slogans and decorated with flags. Some of the slogans on the wagon read "Aw' an' bump yer heid;" "Just a wee deech an' doris then a clachan dichter;" "Hong Kong 1898-1928 and still going strong;" "The new Provost of Genouck has said 'There'll be a wee drap in the bottle';" "Lord Provost of Glasgow;" and "Will ye no come back again?"

At the Queen's pier other friends had assembled, and very sincere if boisterous good wishes were exchanged before Mr. Henderson embarked in a steam launch from which he waved farewell to the people with whom he has worked so amicably over many years.

SHIP'S OFFICER GOES TO HOUSE OF DETENTION.

William Henderson, stated to be a ship's officer out of a job appeared before Major C. Willson at the Central Magistracy on a charge of vagrancy to which he pleaded guilty.

Sub-Inspector Elston told his Worship that Henderson appeared to be a respectable ship's officer and that if a vacancy could be obtained, the police would be glad to hear of it, and let the prisoner go. In the meantime it was suggested that Henderson might stay at the house of detention. The Magistrate then made the order.

ALLEGED THEFT OF JEWELLERY.

A Chinese woman appeared before Mr. W. Schofield at the Kowloon Magistracy for alleged theft of a large quantity of jewellery valued at \$225. A further charge of receiving part of the jewellery was added to the original charge.

Inspector Ogg informed his Worship that it was doubtful if the lady charged could be carried on with as there was no evidence of actual theft. The defendant and the complainant formerly lived together at No. 19, Peking Road and immediately after the loss of the jewellery the defendant left. Some of the jewellery valued at \$25 was found in her possession at the next house to which she removed to.

Mr. F. X. D'Almada who appeared on behalf of the defendant applied for a remand, which was granted till next Wednesday with bail of \$250.

FUNERAL OF AN OLD RESIDENT.

MR. J. A. STRAUBE.

CUSTODIAN OF RECREATION GROUNDS.

The death took place at the Government Civil Hospital on Wednesday of Mr. Johann Alexander Straube, a Dutchman by birth who has been a resident of the Colony for 40 years.

Mr. Straube, who was 77 years old, was a Government pensioner, having been a warder in the Victoria Gaol. Since retiring from the service he had been connected with various firms and again entered Government service as Custodian of Recreation Grounds.

It had been Mr. Straube's intention recently to return to Java, his native place, but he was taken ill about ten days ago with an internal disorder which necessitated an operation. A man of very genial disposition, the deceased gentleman had a host of friends among many nationalities. He was a conscientious worker in the cause of improving the recreation grounds under his charge and the fact that he spoke at least six different languages helped him greatly in his work.

The Funeral.

In addition to deceased's wife and two daughters, Lily and Helen, Mr. Peter Maxwell (son-in-law) and Mr. A. Cross, who were the chief mourners, a large number of Government servants and employees of firms attended the funeral at the Protestant Cemetery, Happy Valley, yesterday afternoon. The Rev. H. V. Koop, M.A., conducted the service. Among friends present were Messrs. E. Newhouse, John Maxwell, James Maxwell, J. Baker, N. A. Johannsson, A. Small, J. Woodyear, Black, C. G. Marker, Dr. S. A. Sopher, Messrs. S. Juman, A. A. Samy, A. S. Abbas, S. Ismail, B. M. Omar, O. Ismail, J. Rodrigues, B. A. Y. Remedios, M. N. Amat and A. M. Madar.

Many wreaths were placed over the grave from the family, friends, and the Chinese clerks, surgeons and draughtsmen of the Roads Office, P. W. D.

TROUBLE IN F.M.S. CHINESE SCHOOL.

GIRLS AND "ANTIQUATED IDEAS."

CLASSICAL CHINESE NOT APPRECIATED.

An amusing example of the disciplinary troubles which sometimes affect Chinese schools is reported from Kuala Lumpur, where eight students in a Chinese girls' school have been dismissed for protesting against the "antiquated ideas" of one of their teachers.

According to a vernacular Chinese paper some students of the 2nd grade, middle school, were dissatisfied with the method of teaching of Miss Li Chung Sze. Accusations were brought against her to the effect that she was fond of using obsolete classical Chinese balanced constructions, and that she prohibited the students to study the "Pei Hua" of Colloquial Chinese literature. In other words, they were dissatisfied with her so-called "antiquated" ideas.

Some time last month a rumour was current to the effect that Miss Li was to be appointed as head of the 2nd grade. The students, therefore, openly protested and expressed their complaint to the principal, Miss Chang Hsien Sze, who, in turn, brought the matter to the board of trustees. The following order was issued:—

"The students of the second grade, middle school, have unreasonably compelled the Principal to change the head of their grade. This conduct on their part is strictly prohibited by the Nationalist Government, and cannot be tolerated by the management in so far as the school administration is concerned. Now we pardon them, as they are young and do not understand what they have been doing. They have been led astray by others. They should repent and attend classes, otherwise they will be dismissed."

Accordingly the students attended classes, but whenever they tried to explain matters to the principal she turned a deaf ear. The climax was reached when this order was issued:—

"The second grade students of middle school, Misses Lam Sui Keng and others, were entirely unrepentant when they returned to school to-day. They still insist on having the head changed. They have ignored the order of the board of trustees. This conduct is detrimental to the future of the school, and the students in question are, therefore, dismissed, as an example to their fellow-students." (Sd.) Chang Hsien Sze.

A general appeal has been made by these dismissed students to the Chinese public and the trustees of the school for support of their cause.

JUDGE AND POLICE INSPECTOR.

SPEAKING TO THE JURY.

SHARP REPROOF FROM THE BENCH.

During the hearing in the King's Bench Division of a claim for damages for injuries received by reason of a defective cab door the jury, by direction of Mr. Justice Humphreys, inspected the cab. On their return into Court his Lordship inquired who was the person who accompanied them.

Counsel said that Inspector Doewra, of the Carriage Licensing Department did so.

Addressing the Inspector, Mr. Justice Humphreys said: Were you present in Court when I gave instructions that persons accompanying the jury must not speak to the jury at all?

Inspector Doewra: I was, my Lord.

Did you get into this cab with three members of the jury and discuss the question of the cab or the mechanism of the lock?—Yes, I explained the mechanism of the lock to them.

"Why did you disobey my express orders?" asked the Judge. Inspector Doewra: I had no intention of doing so. I did so for the sole reason of assisting the jury in arriving at an explanation as to how the door could be on full lock or part lock.

Mr. Justice Humphreys: In other words, you were trying to assist the jury to arrive at a verdict on a statement not made in open court. Don't you know, as an inspector of police, that the jury have to decide questions upon statements on oath and not upon things said to them privately?

Inspector Doewra later gave evidence for the defence, and at the conclusion of his summing up Mr. Justice Humphreys said to him: "I know something of your record in the police force. I believe that it was entirely an act of stupidity on your part when you discussed this matter with the jury, and that you did not intend to disobey any orders or to influence the jury in any way improperly."

"Extremely Unwise."

"Having said this I do not propose to take any action in the matter, but I hope that for the credit of yourself and the force to which you belong, you will not do such an extremely unwise thing again."

It was claimed on behalf of the plaintiff, a visitor to London, that when she had entered the cab one of the doors flew open, with the result that she fell out and received severe concussion. She alleged that the driver-owner was negligent in not seeing that the door was securely shut.

The jury returned a verdict in her favour and awarded her £350 damages. They also awarded her husband £100 for special expenses to which he had been put through her illness.

Judgment was entered accordingly.

LADY HOUSTON AND THE TRAMPS.

CHATS AS ONE OF THEM AT 6 A.M.

Lady Houston, the widow of Sir Robert Houston, the shipowner who bequeathed his fortune of £7,000,000 mainly to her, told a Daily Mail reporter that she is still very busy settling affairs connected with the estate.

She paid to the Exchequer £1,500,000 death duties as an act of grace, without admitting any legal liability and without prejudice to her contention that the estate was not liable to English taxation because her husband's domicile was in the Channel Islands and the bulk of his fortune was made outside the British Isles.

Lady Houston said: "The money was obtained by selling various securities. My husband never put a large sum into one undertaking. His investments were numerous and distributed over a wide field. His affairs were being dealt with in Jersey, where are the headquarters of the companies he was interested in."

I am still receiving a large number of begging letters. Some I send to the Charity Organisation Society. Of course, I help some people. There was one man who appeared to be a very deserving case, but the society knew all about him. He was an old hand.

These letters afford an interesting study of human nature, of which I have already been a student. Sometimes I put on an old coat and sit on Hampstead Heath at six o'clock in the morning and talk to the tramps. They think I am one of them, and we have some very interesting talks.

In addition to the money paid to the Exchequer, Lady Houston has paid out large sums, including £300,000 among the relatives of her husband. This was a private arrangement outside the will.

JAPAN DENIES PUTNAM WEALE'S STATEMENTS.

NEW CHINESE GUNBOAT LAUNCHED.

REPORTED RETURN OF BORODIN.

CHANG HSUEH LIANG EXCEEDS HIS RIGHTS.

The Fifth Plenary Session having closed, members have dispersed, most of them travelling to Shanghai. Marshal Chiang Kai Shek was one of this number, and yesterday he was present at the launching of a new Chinese river gunboat, the *Siensing*, from the Kiangnan Docks.

The Japanese position in Manchuria is still not very clear. Baron Hayaashi, however, has expressed himself as strongly opposed to any compromise on the part of Chang Hsueh Liang with the Nationalists, while Japan has decided to interfere if the Nationalist flag is flown in Manchuria.

The Japanese reply to the statements made by Mr. Putnam Weale on the death of Chang Tso Lin takes the form of a complete denial. It is pointed out that the death of the Marshal was against Japan's interests, for her wish was that his civil administration should remain intact and preserve peace in Manchuria.

Borodin is reported to be returning to China. He is probably going to Urga in Mongolia.

PUTNAM WEALE'S VIEWS DENIED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

PEIPING, Aug. 16th.

Questioned on the interview granted by Mr. Putnam Weale, the spokesman of the Japanese Legation this morning denied that there was any truth in Mr. Weale's charges and assertions on the assassination of Chang Tso Lin.

He stated that, when Chang left Peking, it was Japan's desire that his military machine and civil administration should remain intact, in order properly to preserve peace in Manchuria. That was the Japanese motive in the "advice" to Chang to leave Peking.

Asked if this did not amount to interference in China's domestic affairs, the spokesman said "If you would call that interference we should not mind."

EXCEEDING HIS RIGHTS.

[Fah Tu Yat Pao.]

SHANGHAI, Aug. 16th. Before his departure from Peking, Baron Hayaashi, Japanese Consul-General there, emphatically expressed his attitude towards the problem of General Chang Hsueh Liang's compromise with the Nationalist Government. He asserts that General Chang has no right to dictate all affairs civil and military, in Manchuria. Japan has decided to interfere if the Nationalist flag is flown in Manchuria.

PERMANENT GARRISON.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Tokyo, Aug. 16th.

The Imperial sanction has been obtained for the withdrawal of the Sixth Division from Shantung, and orders have been issued that the first detachments shall sail from Tsingtao on August 20th. The evacuation will be completed by mid-September.

The prospect that the Third Division will remain in Shantung indefinitely is indicated by the War Office decision to send an engineering detachment to Shantung to build winter barracks.

JAPANESE FLAG.

[Fah Tu Yat Pao.]

SHANGHAI, Aug. 16th. After the occupation of Komei, a city to the north-west of Kaohow, on the Tsingtao-Tsinan Railway, the Japanese military authorities gave orders that the Japanese flag should be hoisted over the city, which is now practically placed under Japanese control.

NATIONALIST REPLY.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

PEIPING, Aug. 16th.

Nanking's reply to Japan on the question of treaty revision has been received by the Japanese Legation, but will not be published till the official text arrives by mail. It is understood that the Nationalists have not substantially changed their attitude, and the reply gives the Chinese interpretation of Article 28 of the Sino-Japanese Treaty.

JEHOL GOVERNMENT.

[Fah Tu Yat Pao.]

SHANGHAI, Aug. 16th. A report from Peking states that a provincial government, after the system authorized by the Nationalist Government, will be established in Jehol, a "Special Area" to the north of Hopei (Chihli) province. Messrs. Tang Yao-Lan, Yu Chiao-Shan, Chit Yeh Chao, Ko Wei-Yo and Cheng Chot-Sheung are the nominees to the commission of the provincial government. The Nationalist flag has been flown in Jehol.

GERMAN CHALLENGE TO "MAURETANIA."

TWO LUXURY LINERS.

GREAT SHIPPING RECOVERY.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

HAMBURG, Aug. 16th.

An impressive indication of the great recovery of German shipping was afforded by the launch of two giant North German Lloyd quadruple-screw Transatlantic liners of 46,000 tons each.

The vessels names are the *Europa* and the *Bremen*, and though their speed has not been disclosed, it is expected they will steam well over twenty-six knots. They will thus rival the speed of the *Mauretania* and will probably challenge this ship for the record crossing of the Atlantic.

The two new ships, with the 32,000-ton *Columbus*, will maintain a weekly service between New York and Bremerhaven, which is 450 miles from Southampton.

It is claimed that the new liners, which will carry 3,300 passengers and crew, are the last word in luxury travelling. Extensive provision is made for sport and gymnastics, and there are sun decks and magnificent swimming pools. Elaborate plant is installed for medicinal baths.

MANUEL QUEZON'S RETURN.

CHEERING CROWDS.

PHILIPPINES' FUTURE STATUS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

MANILA, Aug. 16th.

Mr. Manuel Quezon arrived this morning on the *President Pierce*. He was weak and was taken straight to his home, omitting the official welcome. 30,000 cheered him from the pier.

He states that the next American administration, whether Republican or Democratic, will attempt to secure legislation for the settling of the future status of the Philippines.

U.S. COAL MINE EXPLOSION.

THIRTEEN BODIES RECOVERED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

COALPORT, Pennsylvania, Aug. 16th.

Thirteen bodies have been recovered from a mine of the Irwina Coal Company in which an explosion occurred yesterday afternoon.

PULVERISED COAL.

BRITAIN'S FIRST EXPERIMENT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Aug. 16th.

The Blythwood Company of Scotland have received an order from Liverpool for the construction of the first cargo vessel in the United Kingdom to use pulverised coal for steam raising.

LEAGUE AND MONROE DOCTRINE.

COSTA RICA'S PROBLEM. QUESTION OF SCOPE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

GENEVA, August 15th.

The forthcoming meeting of the League of Nations Assembly must become involved in a very delicate discussion and must pronounce its interpretation of the Monroe Doctrine, that is, if Costa Rica is to re-enter the League.

An invitation was extended by the League of Nations Council in March, asking Costa Rica to reconsider her previous decision and to rejoin the League.

Costa Rica has now replied, thanking the Council for the invitation, but stating that her Government must first raise a fundamental question, which has recently formed the subject of impassioned debates throughout the American Continent, namely the Monroe Doctrine.

The Costa Rica Government suggests that the League, in certain contingencies involving the application of the Monroe Doctrine, should be appealed to for an express authorised declaration of the actual scope of the Monroe Doctrine and its correct interpretation.

THE REVOLUTION IN BRAZIL.

TROUBLE IN DIAMOND FIELDS.

NATIVE PROSPECTORS REBEL.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Rio de Janeiro, Aug. 16th.

The diamond fields of South America, which have been centres of disturbance ever since 1916 when a German prospector found the first gems in the Araguaya River Region leading to an influx of adventurers from all over the world, have been the scene for two months of guerrilla warfare, recalling the old time American-Indian fighting.

The native diamond prospectors of Matto Grosso, finding they had been paid counterfeit money for weeks of laborious prospecting in fever-ridden jungles, decided to wipe out the boss prospectors.

They burned down hamlets, massacred the inhabitants and ambushed individual prospectors, and committed daily robberies and murders.

The Governor of Matto Grosso failed to control the situation with the State troops, who were disastrously defeated. Then José Morbeck, nicknamed "the Cecil Rhodes of South America" rallied 10,000 adherents and overwhelmed the malcontents led by the brigand chief Carvalhinho, and drove 2,000 of them across the border into the state of Goyaz, where they were disarmed and permitted to work in the diamond fields.

EXTERMINATE THE WASTER.

SECRET OF U.S. SUCCESS.

NATIONAL DEFENCE.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

NAUASAU (Wit.), August 15th.

President Coolidge, in the course of an address to the State Convention of the American Legion, said the foundation of the enormous progress of America in the last ten years was "the extermination of waste and the waster, and the elimination of slackness and the slacker."

Referring to the question of national defence, he said the United States intended to maintain a moderate Army and Navy, based on the requirements of national security.

President Coolidge alluded to the role of America as a peace-maker, mentioning the success attained in securing the consent of fourteen important nations to the negotiation of the Treaty condemning recourse to war.

He expressed the view that if such an agreement had existed in 1914, there would have been no Great War.

President Coolidge expressed the opinion that the Kellogg Pact holds greater hope for peaceful relations than have ever before been given to the world. "It would," he added, "be too much to suppose that war has been entirely banished, yet a new important barrier, reasonable and honourable," had been created to bar it.

FIRST MAORI BISHOP.

APPOINTMENT TO NEW DIOCESE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

WELLINGTON, N.Z., Aug. 15th.

The Rev. Frederick Augustus Bennett has been appointed the first Bishop of the Anglican Diocese of Aotearoa.

He is the first Maori to become a Bishop and he will exercise Episcopal supervision over the Maoris of other Dioceses as required.

ITALIAN AVIATOR DIES.

CONQUEROR OF SOUTH ATLANTIC.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Rio de Janeiro, Aug. 16th.

The Italian aviator De Prate has died.

AN UNFOUNDED REPORT.

YANGTZE DISASTER DENIED.

CHINESE RUMOUR.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

HANKOW, Aug. 16th.

Foreign sources state that the report of the wrecking of the *Hsin Shantung* is unfounded.

The report originated from a Chinese news agency at Chungking. It was stated that 500 lives were lost in this reported disaster, and it was feared that at least one British missionary was aboard the steamer.

REORGANISATION OF MILLS.

LANCASHIRE'S SERIOUS STATE.

QUESTIONNAIRE RESULTS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, August 15th.

An announcement having an important bearing on the future of the Lancashire cotton industry has been issued by the sub-committee of the Federation of Master Cotton Spinners Associations, which was appointed to consider the financial position of the reconstructed firms in the American Section, and which met in private in Manchester to-day.

The sub-committee has been carefully sifting a mass of valuable data, derived as the result of a questionnaire sent to members of the Federation, asking for details of their individual financial positions before the boom of 1919 and 1920, and subsequent to the reconstruction.

The majority of the members have answered in detail and as a result, the sub-committee hopes ultimately to produce a scheme, which, with the assistance of the Banks, and of the Government, may lead to considerable reductions in overhead costs, placing the mills on an economic level.

It is understood that the replies were most complete and showed that a considerable number of concerns were in a hopeless position unless drastic action was taken.

PRICES RISE ON STOCK MARKET.

CALL MONEY RATE DOWN.

PROMISING REPORTS.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

New York, August 15th.

Coincident with the drop in the call-money rate from seven per cent. to five and a half per cent., a wide and sweeping advance developed at today's Stock Market, the speculative favourites climbing rapidly in the afternoon.

Prices rushed upwards more impressively than at any other time during the past few months.

To-day's recovery is due not only to the easier money factor, but also to the promising reports of the business.

BOMBAY COTTON DISPUTE.

BOARD OF INQUIRY.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Bombay, August 15th.

At a conference between a member of the Bombay Government and representatives of the mill-owners and operatives, it was agreed to appoint a Board of Inquiry to investigate the circumstances of the mill strike.

A LADY ADMIRAL.

FLIES HER FLAG ON "LEVIATHAN."

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

RUGBY, August 15th.

The woman Mayor of Southampton, Mrs. Forester Welch, sailed in the United States liner *Leviathan* to-day to pay an official visit to some of the principal American cities.

Mrs. Forester Welch, as Mayor, is the official Admiral of the Port of Southampton, and her flag flew from the masthead as the vessel left the docks.

VULNERABILITY OF BRITAIN.

EXPERTS' VIEWS OF AIR RAIDS.

CIVILIAN DAREDEVILS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Aug. 16th.

London last night experienced the biggest air raid hitherto staged during the week of air manoeuvres. A hundred giant bombers, despite the attentions of seventy-two defending planes, succeeded in again bombing the Air Ministry and hitting other objectives.

The Air Force experts highly praise the civilians who are participating in this aerial warfare for the first time. They are members of auxiliary squadrons of the defending and attacking forces, and have been trained in the same way as territorial soldiers. Many of them spend their week-ends at the aerodrome learning all they can about flying.

An Air Force pilot described them as daredevils and most skilful.

Meanwhile expert opinion is that, had the operations been real, the casualties to fliers would have been colossal, and the country between London and the coast from east to south-west would have been laid waste. It is suggested that, the only way the country can avoid damage in aerial warfare is by intercepting and driving back the invaders before they reach the coast.

The Air Ministry umpires, while agreeing on the success of the "enemy" raids on Monday, report that the raiders retired with heavy losses, no fewer than 28 machines of the 70 engaged being shot down in the evening, fifteen out of twenty-nine were destroyed during the night attack, and twenty-two enemy bombers were brought down in the early morning of Tuesday.

Fifteen fighting planes, defending London, were also destroyed.

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DIFFICULT TASK WELL DONE.

DOCK'S PASSAGE THROUGH SUEZ CANAL.

ADMIRALTY CONGRATULATIONS.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

RUGBY, August 15th.

The completion of the passage of the great floating dock for the Singapore Naval Base through the Suez Canal is the subject of a message of congratulation from the Admiralty.

The Admiralty has thanked the Directors of the Suez Canal for the pains taken so effectually to ensure the successful carrying through of the exceptional and difficult operation.

A similar message of appreciation has been conveyed to Messrs. Swan, Hunter, Wigham and Richardson, the Admiralty considering that the manner in which the dock was conveyed through the Canal reflects great credit on all those concerned in making the arrangements and carrying them out.

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ORDERS FOR BRITISH COAL.

CONTINENTAL BUYERS.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

RUGBY, August 15th.

Big orders for British coal have been received in Newcastle. The Danish State Railways have placed an order which is on a c.i.f. basis, for 30,000 tons of Durham best steam coal at 20s. 3d. per ton; 30,000 tons of Yorkshire coal at 20s.; and between 40,000 and 50,000 tons of Scottish coals at prices which have not been disclosed.

The Bordeaux Gasworks are reported to have ordered 30,000 tons of Durham gas coal at 18s. and 19s. per ton c.i.f. according to quality.

DELEGATION TO CANADA.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

RUGBY, August 15th.

In view of the Lord Chancellor's appointment as *Attorney General*, Mr. Viscount Peel has been appointed Chairman of the British delegation on Empire emigration which is proceeding to Canada.

THREE HUDSON BAY EXPLORERS.

BODIES FOUND IN HUT.

LOST FOR TWO YEARS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, August 15th.

The mysterious disappearance over two years ago of John Hornby, one of the best known explorers of the Canadian hinterland, and his two youthful companions, Harold Adlard, and Edgar Christian, is recalled by a wireless report from the Government Police Post at Chesterfield, that three bodies have been found in a desolate cabin to the west of Hudson Bay, believed to be the remains of the three adventurers.

The Police Post is on a small inlet in the northern and most desolate part of the Hudson Bay region, and the grim discovery of the tragedy was made by a police patrol, who were searching the barren lands to the west of Hudson Bay for traces of the missing party.

County Cricketer's Son.

John Hornby, the leader of the ill-fated party, is the son of Mr. A. N. Hornby, the famous captain of the Lancashire Cricket Eleven, who played in several Test Matches against Australia, in England and Australia, and who died in 1925. He is also a brother of Mr. A. S. Hornby, and a nephew of Sir Henry Hornby, the octogenarian head of a famous cotton mill firm at Blackburn.

A man who lived for adventure, John Hornby set out two years ago with his young cousin, Edgar Christian, and Adlard in an eight hundred mile journey across most treacherous country from Fort Resolution, since when nothing has been heard of the party, till the wireless message yesterday.

Edgar Christian is the son of Colonel Christian, the present commander of the Singapore Garrison, who saw much service during the war, and has other Far Eastern associations taking part in the siege of Tsingtao in the early part of the War.

Starvation.

The party set out fully equipped for a long journey. Hornby was an experienced traveller and knew the country extremely well. They planned to follow the waterways from Fort Resolution, Hudson Bay, but their trip took them through country where it is most difficult to obtain food of any description.

It is presumed that they lost the trail and died of starvation after their food had run out. It is possible they were caught in a blizzard and took refuge in the lonely cabin where their bodies have been found.

Identity Doubtful.

At first some doubt was thrown on the presumption that the bodies were those of the Hornby party, *Reuter's* correspondent at Ottawa telegraphing to London, reporting that the former Commissioner of the North-West Territories, Mr. Bell, now residing at Saskatoon, expressed the opinion that the dead men could not be the Hornby party as he had a long conversation over the telephone with Hornby last year. He said that Hornby was then farming at Vancouver.

The outposts of the North-West Mounted Police have been searching for the ill-fated explorers since December last year.

A later message from Ottawa indicates that there is apparently no further doubt that the bodies belong to John Hornby and his companions. Mr. Bell is now convinced that he was mistaken and believes that the man with whom he conversed last year was Hornby's cousin and not the leader of the Hudson Bay party.

BATTLESHIP OF THE AIR.

FRANCE'S NEW PLANE WITH GUN TURRET.

The new French air-battleship, the *Blériot 127*, has been ordered in quantity following performance tests.

This multi-engine machine is a monoplane with a gun turret mounting two machine guns in the extreme nose.

The gun turret is so arranged that it is claimed that the guns can be swung, without undue exertion, by a gunner while the machine is travelling at 150 m.p.h. In most high-speed machines, considerable strength is required to swing the guns against the rush of air.

The *Blériot* has two other gun positions from which the machine can be defended against attack delivered from the rear. The aeroplane is one of the most powerful fighting machines in the French Air Service.

Hong Kong Weekly Press

PUBLISHED TO-DAY

TO-DAY'S WEEKLY PRESS RELATES IN A SERIES OF CABLES OF BRITISH AND CHINESE ORIGIN THE COURSE OF THE NEGOTIATIONS BETWEEN THE JAPANESE AND CHANG HSUEH LIANG, THE HEAD OF THE MANCHURIAN GOVERNMENT. CHANG HAS BEEN ADVISED EITHER TO RESIGN OR TO REFUSE TO CONCLUDE THE ALLIANCE WHICH HE HAS BEEN SEEKING WITH THE NATIONALISTS.

After a series of futile and undignified Quarrels the 5th Plenary session of the Kuomintang has been closed, nothing having been accomplished. The course of the meetings and the causes of its failure are fully explained.

The terms are given of the settlement between England and China of the Nanking incident.

Canton, still uneasy without the proper heads of the Government, is again urging Marshal Li Tsai Hsin to return.

The Chairman of the Wuhan Provincial Council, Marshal Li Tsung Jen, has drawn up an elaborate plan for the completion of the Hankow-Canton Railway, and suggests the appropriation of the returned Boxer Indemnity fund upon this scheme.

The usual review is given in this issue of the WEEKLY PRESS of the social, sporting and Legal news of Hong Kong. Many preparations are afoot for the busy season that sets in when the summer heat moderates.

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LAWN BOWLS.

COMMENT ON WEEK-END GAMES.

TO-MORROW'S PROGRAMME.

For the first time since they started to play lawn bowls, the Craigengower senior team succeeded in defeating Taihook on the Dockyard ground in a League match on Saturday. Taihook's veteran bowlers used all the science they possessed, but they were out-bowled once the visitors had mastered the ground and taken full measure of their opponents' play. It was after the tea interval that Craigengower really got into their stride and convinced the many spectators that they deserved to win.

The Civil Service again lost and are now definitely out of the senior division. Their juniors won as expected and may probably succeed in their efforts to gain promotion if they maintain their winning form. The Recreation "A" team are also going strong at present and working for promotion.

Prospects For To-morrow.

To-morrow's matches include the full programme which was postponed owing to bad weather on May 26th and the important matches in the senior division on the Valley grounds. All Clubs in the two divisions are meeting for the first time as the return games had also to be postponed owing to rain.

Craigengower seniors, receive the Kowloon C.C. and should have no difficulty in maintaining their unbeaten record. The Kowloon Bowling Green are visitors on the Police ground and opinions differ as to the probable winners. The Police, however, on their own ground, will not allow a visiting team to beat them easily and they should win. Taihook should gain the points at Civil Service.

Taihook juniors are receiving Craigengower and a victory for the home Club is indicated. Kowloon C.C. at home, should beat East Point. The Yacht Club who are playing at home will probably do better this time and realise their ambition when they meet the Recreation "B" team. The meeting at the Valley between Civil Service and Recreation "A" is the important fixture of the afternoon between promotion candidates. If the form which the Portuguese team has been showing recently is maintained it will surprise no one if they come away with the points.

Open Championship.

With J. A. Lindsay of the Kowloon Docks having been beaten by his club-mate J. C. Brown, the Interpol player, the pairs in the Open Championship to enter the 4th round are:—

E. W. Hogbin (K.B.G.C.) v. J. Gibson (K.C.C.).
J. Ferguson (Taihook) v. J. C. Brown (Kowloon Docks).
W. Macfarlane (K.B.G.C.) v. R. Duncan (K.B.G.C.).
A. B. Clark (Police) v. J. O. McLaggan (Kowloon Docks).

J. Ferguson, the veteran Taihook player and A. B. Clark of the Police have been showing extremely good form and are fancied for the final.

To-morrow's League programme and tables follow:—

Division I.

Civil Service v. Taihook.
Police v. Kowloon B.G.C.
Craigengower v. Kowloon C.C.

Division II.

Taihook v. Craigengower.
Recreation "A" v. Civil Service.
Yacht Club v. Recreation "B".
Kowloon C.C. v. East Point.

LEAGUE TABLES.

The positions in the League to date are:—

Division I.

	P.	W.	D.	L.	Pts.
Craigengower	3	8	0	0	16
Police R.C.	9	0	0	3	12
Kowloon D.R.C.	9	5	1	3	11
Taihook R.C.	3	4	0	4	8
Kowloon C.C.	3	3	1	4	7
Kowloon B.G.C.	3	3	0	5	6
Civil Service	10	0	0	10	0

SHOTS FOR AND AGAINST.

	For Agst.	Up	Da.
Craigengower	493	416	77
Kowloon D.R.C.	553	524	29
Taihook R.C.	483	458	25
Kowloon B.G.C.	487	477	10
Police R.C.	508	511	3
Kowloon C.C.	439	481	42
Civil Service	550	622	0

Division II.

	P.	W.	D.	L.	Pts.
Civil Service	9	7	1	1	19
Kowloon B.G.C.	8	1	3	13	13
Recreation "A"	8	0	0	3	12
Taihook R.C.	7	4	0	3	8
Craigengower	6	4	0	5	8
East Point R.C.	10	4	0	6	8
Recreation "B"	8	3	1	4	7
Kowloon C.C.	8	2	1	5	5
Yacht Club	8	1	0	7	2

SHOTS FOR AND AGAINST.

	For Agst.	Up	Da.
Recreation "A"	503	381	122
Civil Service	539	435	104
Kowloon B.G.C.	529	513	16
Recreation "B"	446	487	0
Taihook R.C.	404	434	30
Kowloon C.C.	432	527	95
Yacht Club	354	423	69
Craigengower	453	581	128
East Point R.C.	513	673	160

TENNIS LEAGUE.

TO-DAY'S MATCHES.

Two matches have been arranged for to-day in the Tennis League, viz:—

"B" Division.

South China A.A. v. Nippon Club.
Chinese R.C. II. v. Recreation II.

South China make their final appearance in the "B" Division in this match against the Nippon Club. They are now occupying the runners-up position in the table having suffered only defeat at the hands of the Chinese Recreation Club, the champions. It is generally expected that they will beat the Nippon and remain runners-up, but if the unexpected should happen then they and the Hong Kong Cricket Club would tie for that position.

The tie between the second strings of the Chinese Recreation Club and the Club de Recreation promises to be very interesting. While the former are favourites, the result will have an important bearing on the League Table. Recreation have so far lost to the Chinese I. who are admittedly the better of the two teams, so that should the Portuguese emerge victorious over the II. they would occupy the runners-up position. Both teams are keen to win and a hard struggle is expected.

MARATHON RACES IN IRELAND.

A SHORTENED COURSE!

DUBLIN, Aug. 15th. The Tail Teann Games, the Marathon race was won by Joe Ray (America), Steytler (South Africa) being second and Adams (Scotland) third.

The time was 9 hours, 31 mins., 25.2.5 secs. This is a world's record, but it is stated that the course was considerably short of the standard distance of 26 miles, 385 yards.

BEST BULL-FIGHTERS RETIRING.

SPAIN'S SPORT TOO PERILOUS.

MADRID. Recently bull-fighting has been modified in Spain with a view to eliminating deaths among the horses and alleviating the torture of the bull, thanks to the diligence of the Humane Society in Spain.

With the lowering of risks for the animals, however, the risk of the man has been increased. Within one week alone three deaths have occurred among bull-fighters in Spanish arenas, and grave injuries have been suffered.

In undergoing the various ordeals of the arena the bull is so worn out that he has little strength at the end to attack the man. With the suppression of these barbarous practices, the bull retains his faculties to such an extent that the man is exposed to great peril and accidents occur with untoward frequency.

The Spanish bull-fighters have united in protest against these modifications. One of the most promising toreros of Spain has declared himself "through with the arena," and Nino de Palma, one of Spain's most reputed fighters, has retired. Belmonte, called the "pope of bull-fighters," will not return to the ring.

Probably this transformation of the spectacle, with its adoption of precautionary measures for the beasts, will make the profession so perilous for men that the majority will be forced to retire or expose themselves to unwarranted dangers.

COURT ON A BARGE.

ANCIENT CEREMONY IN THE MEDWAY.

CHATHAM. An ancient ceremony of the Admiralty Court, which dates back from 1680; was held on a barge in the River Medway.

The barge, decorated with bunting, and the decks holystoned till white, was moored at the end of Rochester Pier. The Mayor of Rochester (Councillor F. Matthews), by virtue of his office and also as Admiral of the River Medway, presided. The Water Bailiff, carrying the ancient silver can, read the Proclamation opening the court, and a jury selected from free fishermen of the river were sworn in customary form.

The main business of the court has necessarily been curtailed nowadays, but one presentment annually offered by the jury was to ask approval for the opening of oyster grounds in the river.

The calling of the roll of Freemen of the River, a gradually diminishing body, and the presentment of the Admiralty's warrant to his bailiff concluded the picturesque ceremony. The only other place where a similar ceremony is carried on in the United Kingdom is Colchester.

DOG-RACING SLUMP?

PASTIME THAT IS LOSING ITS APPEAL.

TOO MANY TRACKS.

Greyhound racing has passed its zenith, and is now finding its true level as a popular pastime, claims the Daily Express. This newspaper has carried out an inquiry in London and the provinces to discover what will happen to this business of chasing the electric hare. The position is carefully reviewed by means of opinions obtained from men best able to judge local conditions, and an analysis of facts and figures.

One conclusion stands out: there are too many tracks, for the greyhound racing public is confined almost entirely to people who bet. Profits of many tracks are waning, and some are probably making none. There is strong evidence that a number of the courses cannot carry on for another season. Share values of the public racing companies have slumped since the boom of last year. Attendances at many London and provincial tracks have fallen in the past few months, and continue to fall. Free tickets are issued in considerable numbers to dress the more expensive stands and enclosures, especially in the London area.

The Metropolitan Police, who control traffic outside the tracks, are good judges of the situation. "We know the difference between now and last year is extraordinary," said a senior officer, whose duty takes him to the White City, Shepherd's Bush, and Wembley. There is nothing like the same number of people, and the crowds seem smaller now than they were early in the summer.

Best Managed Racing.

It is the opinion of persistent track frequenters that the best-managed racing in the country is at Wembley and the White City. There is more comfort for spectators at these places than anywhere else, and generally a better class of people go to Wembley than to other London tracks. Average crowds at Wembley and the White City are about equal.

Taking expenses and everything into account, the two tracks in London which appear to be doing the best at the moment are Harringay and Clapton.

Reports from places in the North where greyhound racing is a regular feature are as follows:—

Manchester.—At the Belle Vue track—the first greyhound racing track in the country—the average attendance is 15,000. Seven to eight thousand people attend the White City, Stretford, and six to seven thousand the Salford track. There is no doubt that greyhound racing is highly popular in Manchester.

Newcastle.—Greyhound racing has so far, utterly failed to appeal to Tyne-side sportsmen. Only 500 spectators were present at the opening meeting of Townley Park, Blaydon.

Glasgow.—Average attendance at the White City, 6,000; Carnyrie, 7,000. The Albion track falls considerably lower, except on Friday, when there is no opposition. General opinion is that Carnyrie and the White City will be permanent.

Sheffield.—Average attendance about 5,000. The racing is believed to have "caught on."

Hull.—Three to four thousand people attend the Boulevard track—about the same number as last year. At the other track the attendance is not more than 1,200.

Edinburgh.—Average attendance 5,000 to 6,000 on Wednesday evening and 7,000 to 10,000 on Saturday evening.

Bradford.—A steady attendance of 4,000 to 5,000 on each of the three nights per week. This is judged to be the limit of what may be expected.

Liverpool.—The Stanley track has been converted into a motorcycle dirt track. At Breck Park, the average attendance is 6,000 to 7,000.

Leeds.—One of the two tracks, which were opposite each other, has been closed down. There is one thing certain—if the sport manages to persist there will be eventually only five or six tracks in the whole of the country. The rest will have fallen by the wayside, tripping as the result of mismanagement or a momentary crisis for a permanent one.

PHILOSOPHY ON THE LINKS.

LEGACY OF GREAT GOLF BOOM.

BEHOLD THE CURLERS!

[By A. C. M. CROOME.]

When I first took to playing golf my interest in the game was purely personal. To my mind the one thing that really mattered was the progress of one Croome, his achievements in match and medal play, the constitution of his pack of clubs by one or another of the three recognised methods practised by acquisitive fanciers, and the like. If I had to specify the occasion on which my purview of the game began to enlarge I should name that horribly wet day at Oxford, when I first made the acquaintance of Mr. John Low, philosopher and historian.

I do not think that anything or anybody could make me a competent historian. But constant and sympathetic association with John Low has at least induced in my mind the habit of philosophising. Notoriously the philosopher's job is to search for essential Truth. This he does by deducing the universal from assiduous observation of individual phenomena. Obviously he will make no sort of show at his job if he limits his observation of phenomena to those in the production of which he has himself been concerned.

A good many years have passed since I began to sit up and take notice of what other golfers were doing, saying, thinking, or writing. I have concentrated on circumstances which need not be described in detail, my point of view has become purely philosophical. The doings on the links of that fellow Croome are no longer worthy of consideration. Certainly he did hit a couple of drives at Mildenhall about a fortnight ago that really were drives. But others were not. And isolated, accidental, phenomena should be disregarded by a discreet philosopher.

Undeserved Censure.

One universal which I have, rightly or wrongly, deduced from the observation of particular phenomena is that we golfers are subjected to much unmerited and uncharitable criticism not only by the laity, but also by members of our own community. Ever since the Great Golf Boom began it has been the custom of professed humorists to make what they call jokes about the proneness of golfers to indulge in blasphemy and their fellow-golfers are not above repeating them. I shall allow that, as compared with curlers, golfers may be described as "whites blasphemous." When a curler, having laid a stone awry, comments monosyllabically on the fact, it is customary for his skip to check him by saying, "Nae profane swearing on the ice!"

The golfer has no skip to direct his conduct; for that title cannot with absolute propriety be accorded to his caddy or even to his partner in foursome play. Nevertheless, he does not abuse the privilege of free speech more frequently nor more grossly than the players of cricket and other games.

Another place, which may be advanced in defence of the golfer is that whatever he may say he says it immediately after the circumstance of intolerable exasperation has occurred. The cricketer must return from the wicket to the pavilion before he can put into words his opinion about the mother of the umpire who has just ruled him out leg-before-wicket. His choice of phrase must therefore be regarded as deliberate. But although the cricketer's offence may be the more heinous it is not so likely to recoil on his own pate. By swearing at one umpire who has given him out, he does not increase the probability that another will do the same thing when next he goes in to bat. The golfer, who lets his tongue fly when he loses a hole, as he thinks, undeservedly, does encourage his opponent to win another from him later.

Talk Warily.

It is a commonplace of psychologists that the language which men use not only expresses, but influences, their habits of mind. I should not refer a nice question of taste to one who has spoken of the ground through the green as "the pretty," nor expect clarity and accuracy of thought from another who describes himself as "dormie down" when I am two holes up on him and but two remain to be played, a situation which is not impossible of creation.

Not long after the Great Golf Boom began in England somebody invented "Bogey" competitions. These constitute a mean form of the game, because they pander to the weakness of those who cannot stand the strain of a medal round, nor produce the counting shot at the crisis of a match. The institution of them, as I feel sure, had a bad influence on British golf. "Colonel" Bogey—the appropriation of that title to the human golfer's imaginary opponent libels the honestable profession of Arms.

(Continued on next Column).

MASTER OF 179 LANGUAGES.

SIR GEO. GRIERSON'S GREAT WORK.

WHY GIPSIES KNOW HINDUSTANI.

CAMBERLEY, Surrey.

At the opening of the British Academy's new premises in Burlington Gardens, W., a gold medal struck to commemorate the completion of the monumental Linguistic Survey of India will be presented to Sir George Grierson, who has carried out this great work.

After sixty years of study, during which he has reduced to writing 179 languages and 334 dialects, Sir George still regards as his principal recreation "the study of philology and of the various Indian vernaculars." Honours, including the coveted distinction of the Order of Merit, have been showered upon him, but he is happiest when he is in his library.

When he received me there, says a Daily Mail correspondent, he told me that he was still working hard at the languages of India. He said:

"Some of the languages which consist of words of only one syllable are reduced to giving one word many meanings by changes of pronunciation. Thus, 'in one language, 'ba' equals, 'lady,' 'three,' 'give a box on the ear,' and 'favourite of a prince.' Thus we have 'Ba ba ba ba,' which equals, 'Three ladies give the favourite of the prince a box on the ears.'"

Robbery Preferred.

We are indebted to a teetotal king of Persia of A.D. 500 for the gipsies of Europe. The king, wishing to reduce the consumption of strong liquor, enacted that there should be no drink without music. One day he came across some of his people breaking the law. When he remonstrated, they replied that there was no one who could make music. The king accordingly wrote to one of the princes of north-west India, who gladly sent him a number of Doms, low-caste Indians with a reputation for thieving.

In Persia they preferred professional robbery to music, finally establishing themselves in the delta of the Euphrates as pirates. Many unsuccessful expeditions were sent against them, but at last they were overcome and exiled to Syria. When Syria was conquered the inhabitants were settled in Rumania, where the descendants of the Doms, who are our gipsies, spread over Europe.

The resemblance of the gipsy language to Hindustani was first noted by Sir John Shore, a returned Governor, about 1800, and many gipsies can still understand Hindustani if it is talked slowly. Sir George showed me a great collection of gramophone records of all the languages of India, and the typewriter, which types in any language, on which he wrote the whole of the first draft of the great work now completed in twenty volumes.

—is a thoroughly inefficient but consistently lucky player. Those who compete against him are satisfied when they avoid defeat at his hands. Inevitably satisfaction at the attainment of a low ideal is in some degree a bar to progress.

The Rules of Golf Committee has given several decisions which collectively warn the golfer to be careful what he says during the progress of a match. It has decided the player, who, unbeknownst to himself, has held his approach is liable to the loss of his ball so soon as he states that his ball is lost. It has also been ruled that the player who had a stroke at a particular hole, and omitted to take it, cannot correct his mistake after the play of the next hole has commenced.

Handicapping by bisques cannot be recognised by the Committee, because it excludes the operation of the rule which makes the player liable to suffer for errors committed with his tongue. Often one can work up quite an amusing quarrel from a loose statement made in the course of the match. For example, I was recently a party to a match which stood all square and one hole to play.

On the last green my partner holed the odd, a nice putt of four feet. The like was at least twelve inches in length, might have been thirteen. The man whose job it was to hole it is one of the deadliest putters South of the Tweed. I should never have suspected him of being frightened by a little thing like that. But he remarked "What a good finish!" and started to walk off the green. "Finish!" we squeaked in unison. "The match isn't over yet." He looked up and down for a long two minutes.

I could feel him doing it—before taking his putt out of the bag and scuffing the ball in by the back door. Discussion of the question which side had tried to cheat occupied a motor drive of nearly twenty miles. London Morning Post.



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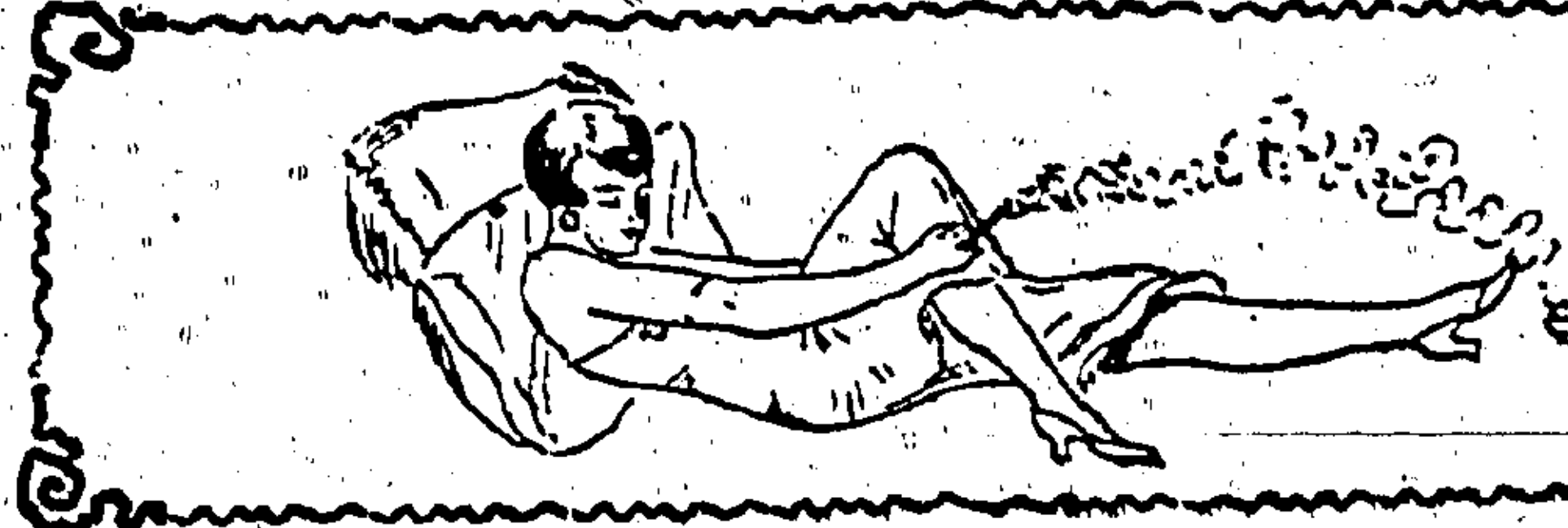
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The WOMAN'S PAGE

WHITE HAORI COATS.

FASCINATING EVENING WEAR.

The Pioneer Silk Store are always producing something new. I thought that all possible varieties of Haori coats had been made, but this week there is a new and most effective version to be had, made of white or black satin. Specially designed for use as evening cloaks these new satin Haori coats are very rich and luxurious looking, they are embroidered with gold and silver untarnishable thread and with stitchery in colour as well. In each one that I saw, however, oriental lavishness had never been allowed to overstep the bounds generally accepted by Western taste, and they were such garments as could be worn with a sense of pride and luxury without making you feel unduly gay or looking like fancy dress. The lining in all cases is of plain black or white silk.

LUNCHEON OR TEA. ROUND THE TOWN.

INEXPENSIVE TABLE LINEN.

One of the features of Whiteaway's sale this year is the extraordinarily good values which are offered in both table and bed linen. I noticed this week a very pleasing line of coloured luncheon sets, in pure linen with a damask pattern. They can be had in pink, blue, mauve and yellow, and both napkins and cloth are hem stitched. Six napkins of good size can be purchased for \$4.95 and a cloth 54 inches square costs only 5 cents more.

Ordinary white damask is also very much reduced, a lunch cloth of pure Irish linen in a very fine weave, which has a pattern of polka dots costs only \$2.55. I noticed other cloths of a similar size with flower patterns for the same price, and a very handsome chrysanthemum design cloth measuring 70 inches by 83 for only \$7.65.

SEEN IN LOCAL SHOPS.

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW's sale is still in full swing and this week there are any number of the well-known blue ticket bargains to be had, among other things men's brown calf shoes for \$10 and \$13 a pair, ladies silk stockings \$1 a pair and gingham and trobralcoas for 50 cents a yard. A large selection of cotton voiles are selling for \$1 and \$1.50 a yard, while voile and linen dresses run from \$3.

POHOOMULL's have just received a shipment of embroidered silk underwear, pyjamas and morning gowns which are very attractive and offered at low sale prices. They also have in this week some new striped spun crepe, and are selling a wide range of plain colour crepe de chine, Paris crepe and spun crepe for \$1 a yard.

In WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW's I saw odd pairs of lace curtains some of them beautiful Swiss net for \$3 a pair.

The SIGN OF THE LANTERN is holding an auction sale on Monday, an attractive feature of which is a large number of remnants of georgette and taffetas in very lovely shades, which were intended for making lamp shades, etc.

In the PIONEER SILK STORE I found shaded striped spun silks in many good colours, the green and tabac brown being particularly pleasing. Also crepe de chine with a shining embroidered stripe made up of small dots, a dainty material intended for afternoon dresses.

Also in the same shop I saw a collection of bead motives and tassels for use on evening dresses and cloaks, and a big new shipment of Kayser and Holeproof stockings in all the latest shades.

The perumerie department of LANE, CRAWFORD's has some very smart new stationery and attractive autograph albums.



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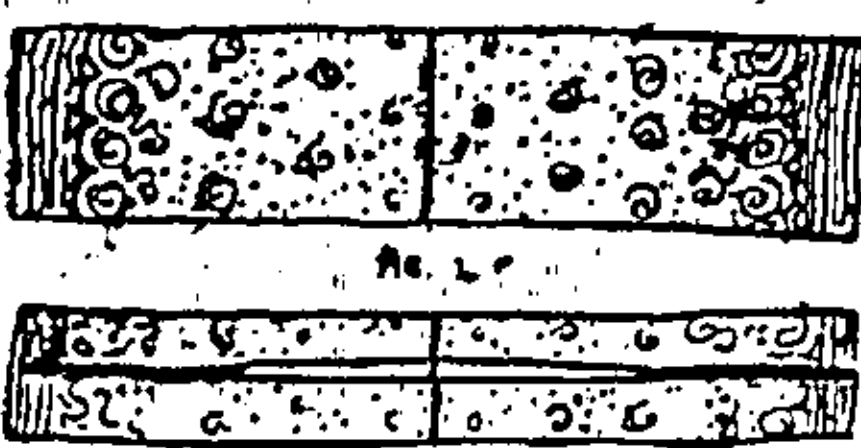
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THE NEW SLEEVE SCARF.



A fascinating wrap that can be made at home and lends itself to many ways of being worn. The model sketched was in grey beige nylon with traceries of gold thread and big cuffs of beige fox. The small pictures show three other ways of wearing the scarf and the method of cutting and making it.

Another new coat is a cross between a kimono and a Haori coat and intended, I believe, for use as the former, though people have bought them for outdoor evening wear. They are the shape and length of a Haori coat but made of crepe de chine in pastel shades embroidered with coloured silk in flower designs, these coats also have plain coloured silk linings.

Last week I saw children's embroidered silk pyjama suits and this week tiny Haori coats just like those made for grown ups except that the outside instead of being black was some bright plain colour. The linings are flower printed just like the ordinary Haori coat.

or lace. It could be made from wide lace lined with chiffon to match the dress exactly or strike a contrast in colour or material.

To make a wrap like the one illustrated from a yard of lace or bordered nylon 38-40 inches wide, divide the material in half and join the two edges farther from the border. (Fig. 1.) Arrange over a straight length of chiffon (if a lining is required) and tack through the two thicknesses along each cut edge. Send to a machine shop to be pieced along these tacked edges.

When this done, join each of the two sides from the bordered edge towards the middle for a distance of about 14 inches. (Fig. 2.) Add the cuff and the scarf is complete.

A Wrap With Personality.

The small sketches show a few of the many ways in which this garment can be worn. It can be passed round the neck before both arms are thrust through the sleeve ends; it can be worn with one arm only encased in a sleeve, or it can be used as a scarf simple.

It can be made to express its wearer's individuality more definitely even than a shawl, and the too-thin woman (if such an individual exists these days) will find it the most kindly thing that has ever come her way.

A Millinery Novelty.

Another interesting feature of the sketch is the intriguing little cap of tricotee straw with what looks like a band of ribbing round the edge. The ornament is of onyx and marcasite in the form of a small straggling feather.

COMFORTABLE AND PICTURESQUE.

HOW TO MAKE THE NEW SCAFF WRAP.

The very latest thing in wraps is an affair that combines the functions of sleeves and scarf. It can be worn in any number of ways and is an ideal adjunct to an evening dress or a sleeveless day frock.

Suggestions For Its Wear And Making.

It is made from bordered nylon in a greyish shade of beige with traceries of gold thread and huge cuffs of beige fox. It could be worn in the daytime with a beige georgette or crepe dress and in the evening with a gown of gold lame. (Continued on next Column).

SUMMER SALE

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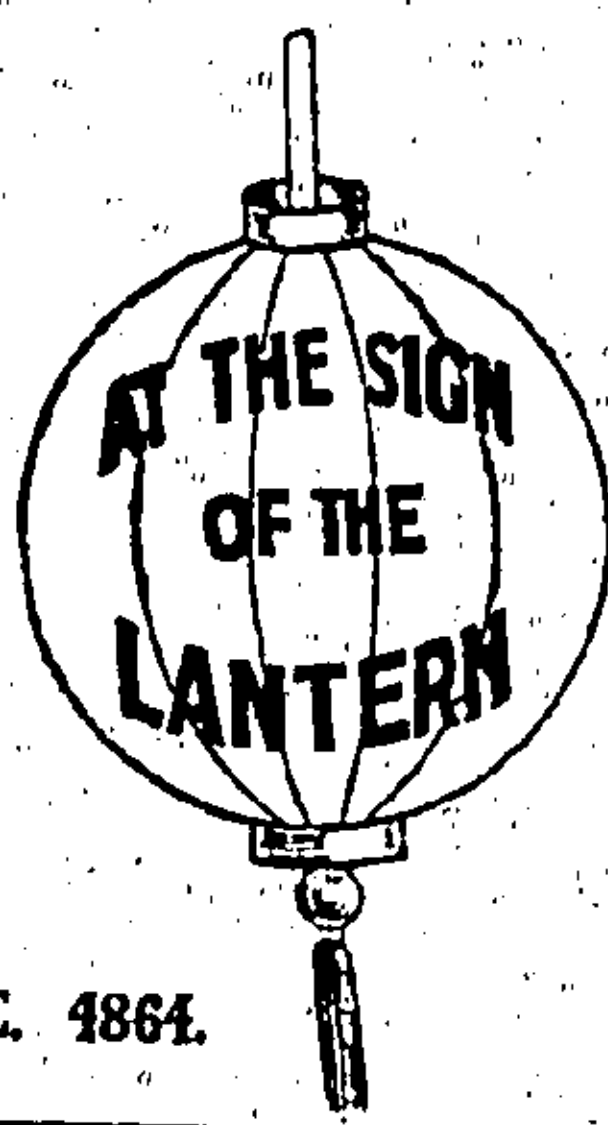
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WOMAN'S PAGE (CONTD.)

SUMMER DRINKS THAT ARE REFRESHING.

HOW TO USE ICE IN, AND OUTSIDE, THE DRINKS.

[By CHERRY LADY FOUNTNER.]

I really did feel thirsty last night. It made me feel that summer might really materialise this year, and that I should often have such a royal thirst upon me and wonder as to the best quenchers. And I thought of all sorts of cups, and ades—for summer is essentially the time for made drinks—the subtlety of the flavours, the clink of the ice which is indispensable, the delicate perfume of the ingredients, which all help to refresh our jaded nerves, were waited before me in a golden-dream.

Then there came a back thought of some of the perfectly horrid concoctions which politeness had forced me to absorb under the guise of a cup of barley-water, or even cold tea, and decided that, if I could help it, my friends should not be compelled to swallow tepid lemonade or cucumber cup.

Plenty Of Ice Essential.

One of the first necessities for a good summer drink is plenty of ice of the best quality; all drinks should be thoroughly iced before they are served, and only a small quantity of ice served in the drink, as the melting ice makes the drink watery and some people do not consider it wholesome, though if care is taken to obtain it only from reliable sources this should not be so. For chilling drinks it is really better to stand the vessel containing the liquid in a bowl and pack crushed ice and freezing salt round it.

Iced Tea Too Seldom Served.

One very seldom meets in England iced tea, which, when properly made, is one of the most refreshing and delicious of hot weather drinks. In the first place, the iced tea must be made specially and not be the remains of the breakfast pot, as it too often is. The proportions should be as for good tea, and the boiling water should be allowed to stand on it not more than three minutes, just sufficient to extract the flavour, and then poured off at once into a large jug. About an ounce of loaf sugar is to be allowed for each quart, and this should be added with the rind and juice of a lemon while the tea is hot.

The jug should then be put to cool, and when completely chilled the tea can be strained into a glass jug and one lump of ice added; the addition of a glass of maraschino is

a great improvement. It is a delightful drink for summer luncheon parties, and should be served in tall glasses and powdered sugar and thin slices of lemon handed with it. Many people declare that it is improved if a little of the tea used is green, but this is sometimes difficult to obtain. Home-made lemonade and barley-water are both favourite drinks which are often spoiled for want of care in making.

Adding Flavour To Lemonade.

Lemonade is greatly improved if a small pinch of bicarbonate of soda is added to it while hot, and the juice of half an orange gives an added flavour and perfume. Barley-water is best made with one of the good prepared barleys, as this saves a great deal of time and trouble; the juice of the lemon only should be used for barley-water, as the rind has a tendency to make it bitter.

Everyone has their own ideas as to mixing cup, and they are usually as opinionated as Cabinet Ministers; still, one or two recipes are worthy of a trial at least, and it gives an opportunity to the experimentalists to improve or modify to suit themselves. There is something very alluring about the very name of Hebe cup. For this, one bottle of claret (quite a cheap wine) suffices, one siphon of soda, a wine-glass of brandy, two of sherry, a lemon, cucumber and a strip of orange-peel.

Cut the cucumber into thin slices in a bowl with the lemon rind, add three ounces of powdered sugar and press together with a wooden spoon; next add the orange-peel, wine and brandy and half the siphon of soda. Remove cucumber and orange-peel and set to cool. At the moment of serving, add the rest of the soda, a good lump of ice and a sprig of borage.

A White Wine Cup.

The cup should be served in a large bowl. If white wine cup is preferred, Moselle cup is a favourite. One bottle of sparkling Moselle to two of Graves, the rind of half a lemon, a strip of orange-peel, 3 or 4 slices of pineapple, 3 ounces of sugar, a small glass of good liqueur (Kummel or Kirsch are both good), and a bottle of soda water are required. Mix as for an ordinary claret cup, adding the soda water at the last minute, with a sprig of borage and a few skinned grapes. This is quite inexpensive and makes enough for twelve persons.—Daily Mail.

SILK AND COTTON.

INEXPENSIVE FROCKS CHEZ "FELIX."

Felix August sale has made many friends for the shop, who will return eagerly when the sale is over to see the new goods which are now on their way from America.

Among the sales goods are a number of large sized hats for those who are unshingled, and they are as chic and up-to-date as the smaller ones. I was looking at some summer frocks for afternoon, tennis or morning wear which have been selling like the proverbial hot cakes. Each one is different and each one differently attractive. The sale prices run from about \$18 to \$30 for silk and \$19 for cotton voile, which brings them in line with the "little frock" which you can generally get in the big London or Paris shops.

Let me describe a few. There is a beige silk afternoon frock with the new round collar and long sleeves, cleverly trimmed with pin trucks which is marked \$28; a white



Two charming frocks for the young girls' September outfit.

silk model, also with sleeves, has an apple green strap collar and band at the cuffs, both finished smartly with buttons; the front of the skirt is trimmed with small pleats, this costs \$21. A sleeveless pink silk washing dress has a strap trimming of beige and one sided effect of pleats in the skirt.

Only two evening frocks remained in the sale when I was in on Wednesday, all the other very charming little models had been sold, but a new lot are due to arrive by the next Empress boat. There is also a large selection of flowers included in the sale, and I noticed a very pretty range of Vico straw tennis hats in white, yellow, or mauve, which are very light and inexpensive and give just the shade required for the eyes without being over large.

WOMEN DEBATERS.

ENGLISH UNDERGRADUATES' TOUR IN U.S.

Three women undergraduates representing British universities, will sail in October to meet the leading debaters of women's colleges in the United States.

This is the first team of women to be sent on such a mission from England. The three picked debaters chosen at the annual congress of the National Union of Students, held at Oxford in April, are: Miss Nancy Samuel (daughter of Sir Herbert Samuel) of Somerville College, Oxford; Miss Lockhart of Girton College, Cambridge; and Miss Sharp of Bedford College, London.

They were chosen from 16 candidates from the leading universities of England. They will visit all the principal women's colleges in the United States, including several in the Middle West, where there is co-education.

The women are to take part in 25 debates and are expected to be away until Christmas. Their debating ability, personality, ability to represent the traditions of this country, and their standing in student circles were among the qualifications considered in choosing them.

A TRIP TO JAPAN.

QUINNEY ON JAPANESE HOTELS.

"Japan," said Quinney, "is beautiful, fascinating but expensive," and he sighed, leant back in his chair and recalled the good meals he had had in cherry blossom land. That at least was what I took that happy reverie to mean since he went on to describe some famous Japanese hotels and their menus at some length.

Yokohama is being rebuilt, he told me, but still at every street corner you can see the consequences of the earthquake, though the lovely country club looks as if sorrow and poverty had never touched the land. In the "spacious grounds Quinney saw a sports contest in progress, men and women racing and jumping, and the latter doing amazingly well.

Myanoshita.

On Saturday night there was a dance in the wonderful pavilion following which he was taken by friends to the Myanoshita Hotel where he was warmly welcomed by Mr. Yamaguchi, the manager, who is known to tourists from all over the world. The hotel, Quinney described as being "simply wonderful."

There is a big swimming bath fed by hot springs under the hotel and in the spacious ground golf links, tennis courts and beautiful gardens. The Myanoshita is probably the finest hotel in the Far East, with good service, dancing and reading rooms and above all a menu which was beyond my friend's powers of description; all this for from 12 to 18 yen a day. Over 170 white motor buses, Daimler and Fiats, run to the hotel up nearly 3,000 feet, from all parts of Tokyo, Odabwara and Yokohama for the modest charge of 1.70 yen. The same buses run out to Hakoni where you can enjoy the famous lake with its view of Fujiyama.

Kowakidani.

Quinney stopped for nearly two weeks at Kowakidani where he had his yearly radium baths, to which he attributes the sunny temper and good health for which he is well-known. Here the charge for a good room, baths, food and service, was only 70 yen a week and he said "I heartily recommend this hotel to anyone in search of a holiday and a good rest. I can stay there in my kimono all day, dine in it, go for walk in it, and no one interferes or is shocked." Happy Kowakidani and wise Quinney, to make it his headquarters on a holiday!

Knowing The Ropes.

"But," I said, "you started by telling me Japan was expensive." "Ah, but I know my way about," he replied. If you, like Mr. Komor, know your way you can spend eight months in Japan and come back healthier and happier in every way for less cost than that of staying for one month in many other places in the Far East. Rickshaws are prodigiously expensive. To go for example from the Star Ferry to the Hong Kong Hotel would cost in Japan 60 cents at least, but on the other hand, taxi charges start at 50 cents for the first mile and 10 cents for each subsequent quarter of a mile. In Kyoto you pay 1 yen for each trip in a car if it is 100 yards or a distance equal to that from the ferry to Bepulse Bay. Kyoto, too, is crossed by trains on which if you know where to change you can travel all over the town for about 6 cents.

The 26 View Hotel.

"In Kobe," said Quinney, "was invited to dine at the 26 View Hotel. You must see it to understand what Japanese art and taste can be."

Twenty-five of the rooms, each represents one of the famous views of Japan, Nikko, Kyoto, etc, the 26th is a Japanese junk. The paintings on the walls and the built-up panorama are overwhelmingly beautiful. One room has its walls covered with paintings of sparrows, thousands of them, and as you enter you seem to see them flutter and beat the air with their wings as lifelike as they. No one who visits Kobe should miss a visit to this remarkable hotel.

WESLEYANS AND DOG RACING.

"THESE TRACKS ARE GAMBLING CASINOS"

GOLD COAST LIQUOR IMPORTS.

The Government's attitude towards the Dog-Racing Bill was strongly criticised by speakers at the Wesleyan Methodist Conference, at the Central Hall, Liverpool, and a resolution was passed protesting against the Government's refusal to grant facilities for the passage of the Bill into law this Session.

The Rev. Henry Carter, in moving the resolution, read a letter from the Home Secretary, in which Sir Wm. Joynton-Hicks stated that there had not been a quorum at one meeting of the Standing committee which was considering the Bill, and it began to look as if it was almost impossible for the Bill to go through this Session.

"The Government," said Mr. Carter, "have deliberately chosen to legalise the Totalisator Bill as being more important than putting dog-racing tracks under control. (Cries of "Shame!") I say that these tracks are open-air gambling casinos, and as a consequence thousands of young men are being led into gambling habits."

Sir Ernest Lamb, in seconding the resolution, said he knew that one man, who was a member of the Standing Committee and a late member of the Government, had paced the corridor outside the room where the Committee met, and so deprived it of a quorum. There was a malign and materialistic influence in the Cabinet against those who supported the Conference view.

The Sunday Question.

In supporting a resolution which was passed appealing for the discontinuance of political propaganda meetings on Sundays, the Rev. W. L. Hannam said something must be said to Methodist people about putting their own house in order. He was by no means sure that they had faced up as well as they ought to the whole Sunday question. The motor-car, while doing a tremendous amount of good, was also going far to lessen the average Britisher's knowledge of the Word of God, for *pater familias* would take his family out for a drive in the car on a fine Sunday. The Conference should not merely say they would not have political meetings on a Sunday, but should set themselves to maintain all that was best in the Puritan tradition.

The president, Dr. G. W. Lightley, said that if ever the Christian Sunday disappeared it would be the fault of Christians themselves giving the show away. Let them put some curb on themselves.

The Gold Coast.

The Conference also passed comprehensive resolutions protesting against the increased importation of alcoholic liquors into the Gold Coast and its Dependencies. It was stated that a large part of the importation was from foreign countries.

While the debate on this subject was proceeding, an unknown young man, who had apparently gained admission to the hall without a ticket, hurried on to the platform and began shouting, "God has sent me, and I am going to the Gold Coast to stop the drink." He was hustled from the platform by stewards and ejected from the building in the Puritan tradition.



Hints about Baby

EACH meal for Baby should be freshly prepared and given at a temperature of about 100°. Use a Feeder that can be easily and efficiently cleaned. Never give Baby's "Comforter" which infects the mouth with germs, and spoils its shape. The Food must be conveyed into Baby's mouth without fear of germ contamination and at a proper rate of flow.

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are easy to prepare, free from germs, and provide complete nourishment, the "Allenburys" Feeder the simplest and best.

MILK FOOD No. 1.

From birth to 3 months.

MILK FOOD No. 2.

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MALTED FOOD No. 3.

From 6 months onwards.

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FRY'S CARTETS CUBE BLOCK CHOCOLATE

Ask for a Cartet!



A "square" meal in a Cartet. Sustaining, strengthening and energy-giving chocolate in cartets is an ideal food in a convenient and pleasant form. Just the thing for lunch—theatre—travelling—sports and in fact whenever you need a standby. There are four varieties to choose from and each represents the latest achievement in the production of good chocolate.

BUY A CARTET TO-DAY!

Fruit & Nut Chocolate
Smooth delicious plain chocolate, mixed with juicy raisins and crisp almonds!

Milk Chocolate
Made with fresh milk from English farms. The choicest milk chocolate that can be produced!

Valencia Chocolate
Delightful milk chocolate made even more delightful with fruity raisins and choicest almonds!

Belgrave Chocolate
Perfectly plain, plainly perfect. Belgrave is a chocolate quite out of the ordinary!

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AUGUST SALE

Silk and Voile Frocks
Large sized Hats
At Greatly Reduced Prices.

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FLOWERS.



Lovely Teeth—like Mother's
through using Gibbs Dentifrice
from earliest days

Your teeth are Ivory Castles—defend them with

Gibbs Dentifrice
BRUSH MADE

the Goods have left the Godowns.
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO
 Hong Kong, 13th Aug., 1928. (6594)

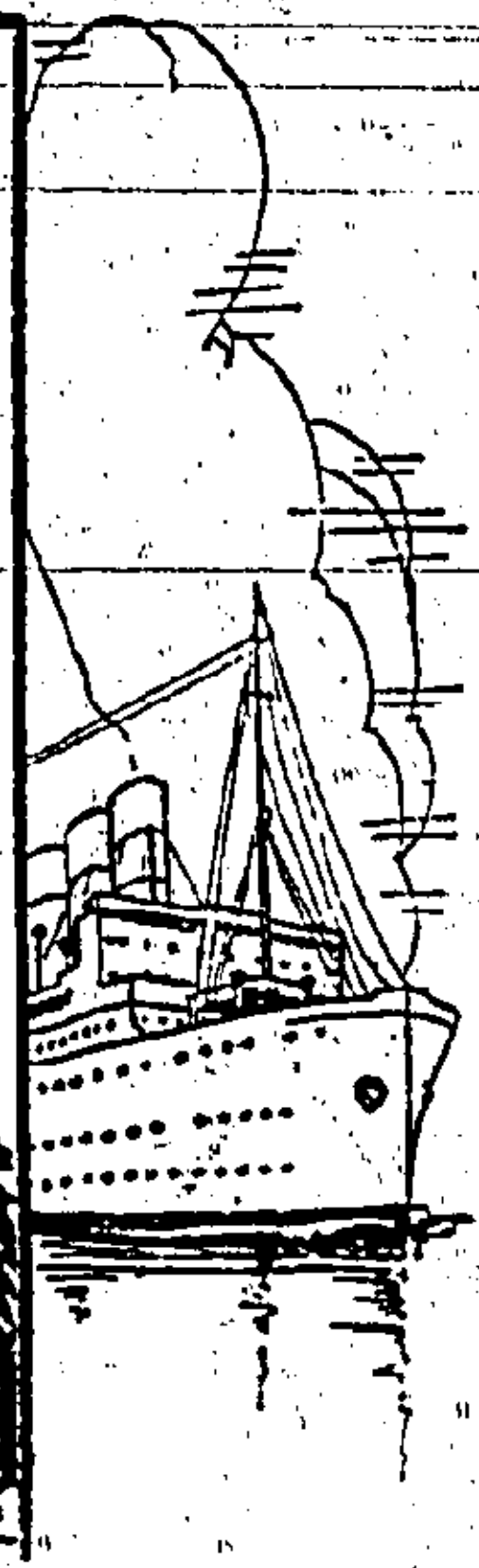


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S.S. "EMPEROR OF RUSSIA"
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THROUGH BOOKING TO EUROPE AT REDUCED RATES.
2120, 2112, 2110, 2102, 2331, VIA SAN FRANCISCO.
2340, 2340, 2340, VIA JAPAN AND SHANGHAI.

SAN FRANCISCO via Shanghai, Japan Ports & Honolulu.

TENYO MARU ... Tuesday, 21st Aug.
KOROKU MARU (Call Los Angeles) ... Tuesday, 28th Sept.
LONDON, MARSEILLES, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM,
via Singapore, Penang, Colombo & Suez.

KASHIMA MARU ... Saturday, 25th Aug.
HAKONE MARU (Call Hull) ... Saturday, 28th Sept.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila & Porto.

MISHIMA MARU ... Wednesday, 22nd Aug.
TANGO MARU ... Wednesday, 19th Sept.

BOMBAY via Singapore, Penang & Colombo.

† CEYLON MARU (omit Penang) ... Monday, 29th Aug.
† SADO MARU ... Tuesday, 11th Sept.

SOUTH AMERICA (West Coast) via Japan, Honolulu,
Los Angeles, Mexico and Panama.

ANTO MARU ... Saturday, 18th Aug.

SOUTH AMERICA (East Coast) via Singapore, Cape
Town & Porto.

KAWACHI MARU ... Thursday, 6th Sept.

NEW YORK and BOSTON via PANAMA.

† CALOUTTA MARU ... Saturday, 18th Aug.
† TAKETOYO MARU ... Saturday, 8th Sept.

LIVERPOOL via Port Said, Genoa & Marseilles.

† LYONS MARU (Call Glasgow) ... Thursday, 13th Sept.

CALOUTTA via Singapore, Penang & Bangkok.

† PENANG MARU ... Sunday, 19th Aug.
† AKITA MARU ... Thursday, 30th Aug.

NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

TANGO MARU ... Friday, 17th Aug.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

† MATSUMOTO MARU ... Sunday, 19th Aug.
† RANGON MARU (Moi direct) ... Sunday, 19th Aug.
† FUSHIMI MARU ... Monday, 20th Aug.
KANAGAWA MARU (Zobe direct) ... Wednesday, 22nd Aug.
† Cargo only.

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THE MOTOR VESSEL

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Due to sail to SINGAPORE, BELAWAN, DELI and
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Offers excellent Saloon accommodation.

All lower berths. Doctor carried.
English cuisine. Wireless telegraph.
1st Class Fare to Singapore—\$125.

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Shipping News

Daily Statement, Waterfront News,
Vessels Expected, etc.

YESTERDAY'S FREIGHT RETURNS.

CARGO TOTALS GOOD.

Although only twelve arrivals and fourteen departures were shown for the 24 hours ended at 9 a.m. yesterday the general cargo returns for both Hong Kong and through ports were good. British shipping returns showed six arrivals and eight departures.

Nine vessels discharged 18,143 tons of general cargo for this port of which 7,368 tons were contributed by five British ships. The best returns were shown by the s.s. *Daiichi Maru* with 5,100 tons of limestone from Kwong Yuen. The s.s. *Baron Haig* (British) was shown as second best carrier with 2,948 tons of general cargo from Sourabaya.

Only six vessels carried through freights which amounted to 16,641 tons. Four British vessels contributed 4,336 tons, but the best returns were shown by the only two foreign vessels. The s.s. *Lima Maru* from Birkenhead and Singapore carried 4,461 tons; and the s.s. *Delagoa Maru* had 8,891 tons from Yokohama and Shanghai.

The arrivals and departures during the period under review were as follows:—

	Arr.	Dep.
British	6	8
Japanese	1	2
Norwegian	1	0
Chinese	1	2
Dutch	0	1
American	0	1
Total	12	14

VESSELS EXPECTED.

American Mail Line.

President Jackson, to-morrow.

Australian-Oriental Line.

Taipei, September 7th.

Change, October 9th.

Bank Line.

City of Halifax, to-day.

City of Kio, September 1st.

City of Lincoln, September 14th.

City of Eastbourne, October 10th.

City of Athens, October 30th.

City of Lahore, December 8th.

Blue Funnel Line.

Automedon, August 19th.

Antiochus, August 20th.

Elpenor, August 22nd.

Teucer, August 22nd.

Izion, August 23rd.

Philoctetes, August 23rd.

Sarpedon, August 23rd.

Lycan, August 24th.

Tyndareus, September 2nd.

Orestes, August 31st.

Aeneas, September 4th.

Menelaus, September 7th.

Eurylochus, September 17th.

Phenias, September 17th.

Achilles, September 18th.

Telamon, September 19th.

Bellerophon, September 20th.

Patroclus, September 20th.

Proteus, September 25th.

Meriones, September 25th.

Matoppos, September 29th.

Atys, September 29th.

Oanfa, October 15th.

Adrastus, October 15th.

Talchybius, October 18th.

Agapenor, October 18th.

Antenor, October 18th.

Diomed, October 18th.

Pyrrhus, October 24th.

Cyclops, November 6th.

Deucalion, November 6th.

Perseus, November 12th.

Hector, November 15th.

Titan, November 29th.

Dardanus, December 12th.

Grandon, to-morrow.

Schlesien, August 21st.

Triar, August 28th.

Schwaben, September 12th.

Derfflinger, September 23rd.

Prince Line.

Royal Prince, August 23rd.

Javanese Prince, September 16th.

Japan, August 22nd.

Sumatra, August 31st.

Norddeutscher Lloyd, Bremen.

Grandon, to-morrow.

Schlesien, August 21st.

Triar, August 28th.

Schwaben, September 12th.

Derfflinger, September 23rd.

Prince Line.

Royal Prince, August 23rd.

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Grandon, to-morrow.

Schlesien, August 21st.

Triar, August 28th.

Schwaben, September 12th.

Derfflinger, September 23rd.

San Line.

Benavento, to-day.

Benavento, August 22nd.

British India and Apsar Line.

Tilava, to-day.

Warfield, to-day.

Gambada, August 30th.

Takada, September 4th.

Talamba, September 15th.

Talima, September 20th.

Takliwa, October 10th.

Canadian Pacific Line.

Empress of Russia, August 20th.

Dodwell & Co.

Venezia, August 20th.

Toledo, September 24th.

Dollar S.S. Line.

President Pierce, August 20th.

President Monroe, August 25th.

East Asiatic Co., Copenhagen.

Asia, September 6th.

Java, September 8th.

Chile, September 21st.

Eastern and Australian Lines.

Tanda, August 29th.

St. Albans, September 3rd.

Ararafa, October 8th.

Glen Line.

Glenhane, to-day.

Glenapp, September 1st.

Glenahel, September 23rd.

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